The New-York Times.

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THE REBEL CONSPIRACY IN CANADA.

A Singular and Authorized Explanation.

The Release of the Prisoners on Johnson's Island the Sole Object.

Thirty Officers, Three Hundred Men and $110,000 Appropriated for the Work.

An Intention to Violate British Neutrality Denied.

From the Montreal Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 12.

The expedition intended to effect the liberation of the Confederate officers held prisoners on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, having failed, in order to remove the misapprehensions that may be created by Federal accounts of a Canadian plot to burn Western cities, we give below all the facts in which the public is interested, which may, we are assured, be implicitly relied on.

The Washington Government having refused to continue the exchange of prisoners of war under the cartel, sent the Southern officers accustomed to a tropical climate to Johnson's Island, where 2,000 of them were confined in wretched quarters, absolutely unfit to house cattle. There is no reason to doubt that the officers selected for this prison were those on whom the cold, damp climate and exposure would act most prejudicially. It was, in fact, an attempt to commit murder without publicly incurring the odium of slaughter.

In these circumstances the Confederate Government determined to make an attempt to rescue the doomed officers, and for this purpose an expedition was fitted out, consisting of thirty-six officers, under the command of one who had distinguished himself in similar dashing enterprises, and three hundred men. The officers embarked at Wilmington in the Confederate steamer *Robert E. Lee*, and landed at Halifax. The cotton and tobacco brought by that steamer as freight were sold to furnish the funds required, amounting to about $110,000. The men came overland through the States in small parties to the general rendezvous.

The intention was to surprise the Federal garrison on Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners, convey them to Canada in vessels provided for that purpose, and forward them by Halifax to Nassau or Bermuda; the greater part of the funds being specially devoted to paying their passage to one of these points.

Any further operations on the lakes were left to the discretion of the officer in command, whose orders were stringent and peremptory to avoid a breach of British neutrality, and to take care that even the semblance of international wrong should be prevented. Had Johnson's Island been taken, it might have formed a basis for other operations against Federal commerce on the lakes; but the real object of the expedition was to rescue two thousand valuable lives from the cruelty which had devoted them to slow but certain death in a climate and situation in the least degree inimical to them.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of New-York 3,100 pieces of land scrip, of one-quarter section each, (160 acres) and the residue, being 3,087 pieces additional, will be remitted in the course of a week or ten days, which will be a full satisfaction of the claim of that State under the law.

DISMISSED.

Quartermaster PERRITT, Fifteenth Missouri Infantry, has been dismissed the service. Charges, conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and embezzling public funds.

Second Lieut. MICHAEL MURDOCK, same regiment, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, has been cashiered.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The information from the Army of the Potomac received to-night is that the enemy are extending their already formidable works on the Rapidan. The work on the railroad is being rapidly pushed forward, but transportation does not extend west of Warrenton Junction.

GEN. MEADE IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. MEADE, accompanied by Assistant Adjutant-General S. WILLIAMS, is now on a visit to Washington.

REBEL STATESMANSHIP AS VIEWED FROM FRANCE.

Among the papers recently captured with the blockade runners *Robert E. Lee*, the *Cornubia* and the *Ella and Annie*, is a letter from E. DE LEON, a rebel agent, addressed to JEFF. DAVIS, dated Paris, Oct. 1, last, from which the following sentences are extracted:

"It is useless to disguise the fact that the men around you do not inspire confidence, and chaos would soon come were your hand withdrawn from the helm. Military ability of the highest order our revolution has produced, but of diplomatic talent it has been most singularly barren. There has been, and is to-day, as little real intention of a speedy recognition by France as by England. That we may be made a pawn in the Mexican game, I think very probable, but the detected intrigue in Texas, Mr. B.'s denunciation of which was intercepted and published in New-York and English papers, does not inspire confidence in that very astute gentleman, who is now an arbiter of Southern and Mexican destinies.

The retention of Mr. MANN in Belgium not being remembered by the public, Judge ROST, who is here now, entirely concurs in my views, and he adds, further, that Mr. DAYTON declares that he has never had any complaint from Washington regarding French intervention in Mexico. If Mr. SEWARD acknowledges MAXIMILIAN's empire, the ground on which our action seems to have been predicated is cut away from under our feet. We are all grasping in the dark at this moment. God grant I may be unduly suspicious and distrustful, and that we may get more substantial aid and comfort from NAPOLEON than I either hope or expect."

In another part of DE LEON's letter he says:

"I am working hard and incessantly personally and by proxy, and am enlarging the sphere of my operations as the exigencies of the hour demand. France wants money literally and not figuratively. They are a far more mercenary race than the English, and we must buy golden opinions of them, if at all."

Such of the captured correspondence as has reached Washington will very soon be given to the public. It will be found both interesting and important, and affords an inside view of rebel proceedings and designs, and certainly not to the insurgents of an encouraging character.

MEDICAL AFFAIRS.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND has been ordered to Nashville, Tenn., on a tour of inspection among the hospitals of our Western armies. According to official reports, there are 84,472 beds for patients in the United States general hospitals. Of these 36,277 are empty, so there are 48,195 patients under treatment.

SENATOR WILSON AND THE BOSTON STRIKERS.

Senator WILSON has had an interview with the President and the Secretary of the Navy in behalf of the mechanics and laborers in the Boston Navy-yard. The subject is now under consideration, with a prospect of an early decision.

HON. PRESTON KING ON A MISSION.

Hon. PRESTON KING, it is said here, yesterday went to Canada as an agent of the Government, on business relative to the rebel conspiracy.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut.-Commander FRIEBSTOWN has been ordered to the command of the *Chenango*.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

Capture of the Steamer Ella and Annie off Wilmington.

Seizure and Destruction of a Schooner at Morrill's Inlet, S. C.

A Naval Boat's Crew Surprised and Made Prisoners.

Arrival of the Prize Steamer Alma at Fortress Monroe.

ARRIVAL OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP ELLA AND ANNIE.

The prize steamship *Ella and Annie*, of Charleston, Acting Prize Master JNO. W. BENTLEY, arrived at this port yesterday, in 30 hours from Wilmington, N. C., bound to Boston. She put into this port for a harbor. She was captured on the 9th inst., at sixteen miles north of Fort Fisher and three miles south of Masonborough Inlet, by the United States gunboat *Niphon*, after an exciting chase of 20 minutes, during which a large number of shots penetrated her side, (which is of iron,) into the main saloon. She was commanded by Capt. BONNEAU, and was from Bermuda, bound to Wilmington, N. C., with a cargo of arms, saltpetre, clothing, provisions, and other contraband goods. She is a fine sidewheel steamship, built of iron, and was formerly named the *Hughes*, plying between New-Orleans and Galveston. Her engines are about 400-horse power, and were made at the Morgan Iron Works in this City. She brings the former Commander, Capt. BONNEAU and five of the crew as prisoners. Capt. BONNEAU expresses great satisfaction at the treatment he received from our officers, and Commander BENTLEY, of the prize, speaks much in praise of the gentlemanly deportment of Capt. BONNEAU.

The following is a list of officers in charge of the prize:

Acting Master Commanding, GEO. W. BENTLEY, of the United States steam-gunboat *Shenandoah*; Acting Ensign, J. J. Reagan, of the *Niphon*; Second Assistant Engineer, (in charge,) D. P. McCartney, of the *Shenandoah*; Acting Third Assistant Engineer James J. Sullivan, of the *Niphon*; Acting Master's Mate, Charles Tengwall, of the *Shenandoah*.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The Navy Department has received a communication, dated "Flag steamer *Philadelphia*, off Morris Island, Nov. 6," in which Admiral DAHLGREN says:

"The schooner *T. A. Ward* arrived here on the 3d instant from Morrell's Inlet, where she was stationed, with the intelligence that on the 17th ultimo a schooner was discovered about half a mile up the inlet.

Acting Ensign TILLSON, of the *Ward*, with two boats immediately proceeded to board her, which he succeeded in doing without any resistance, there being but one man on board.

She proved to be the schooner *Rover*, a vessel of about fifty tons, and formerly a Charleston pilot-boat. Upon examination she was found to be loaded with a full cargo of cotton.

JOSEPH STEWART, the person captured on board of her, states that she had been lying there for several weeks waiting a crew to run the blockade to some English port.

Finding the schooner hard and fast aground and impossible to get her off, Mr. TILLSON set fire to and destroyed her.

No papers or documents of any kind were found on board of her.

On the 20th of October a party of seventeen men, under Acting Ensign TILLSON, were dispatched a short distance from the *Ward* in quest of water. Leaving the boat in charge of Acting Master's Mate ELWELL with seven men, Acting Ensign TILLSON, with ten men, landed. They had proceeded about a mile from the boats when they were surprised and attacked by a large body of the enemy's cavalry, who made them prisoners. The boats were also attacked, but were successfully defended by Acting Master's Mate ELWELL and the seven men who remained. The commander of the *Ward* speaks very highly of their conduct."

ARRIVAL OF THE PRIZE STEAMER ALMA.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 13.

The steamer *Alma*, laden with salt and liquor, recently captured by the United States gunboat *Seneca*, while running into Doboy Sound, Florida, from Nassau, arrived here to-day, in charge of a prize crew, in command of Lieut. E. W. LORING.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The Legislature to-day passed the bill to make the pay of the Massachusetts colored regiments equal to that of the white troops in the service. Numerous propositions regarding bounties, pay, &c., to encourage volunteering, were discussed, but no action was taken.

From Charleston.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 14.

A gentleman who arrived in this city to-day direct from Charleston Bar, expresses great confidence in the progress of operations now going on there, and predicts the capture of Charleston in a few weeks.

Fire at Southbridge, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

A fire at Southbridge, Mass., last night, destroyed the Baptist Church, the store of J. J. OAKS, the building of Dr. HACKWELL, and some other tenements. Loss $30,000; small insurance.

Arrival of Gen. Dix at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 14.

Gen. DIX arrived here last night. He is engaged with the authorities in concerting proper measures for defence, and in ferreting out the parties, if any, that are engaged in the reported plot at Johnson's Island.

Interruption of Navigation.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 14.

A lock on the Welland Canal was damaged by a schooner to-day. Navigation will be interrupted till the first of next week.

Boston Navy-Yard.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The demands of the Navy-yard workmen have been granted by the Department at Washington, and their work will be resumed on Monday next.

Death of Hon. B. C. Clark.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

Hon. B. C. CLARK, a well-known Boston merchant, died this morning.

Arrival of the Asia.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, arrived at 12 o'clock to-night.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

General Fitzhugh Lee Bound to Fort Lafayette.

THE HORRORS OF LIBBY PRISON.

Relief for the Starving Prisoners at Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The *American* has a special dispatch from Fortress Monroe, which says:

Gen. W. FITZHUGH LEE was yesterday put on board a steamer, to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

Rev. H. C. TRUMBULL, of the Tenth Connecticut regiment, who has been a prisoner at Richmond, was exchanged last Wednesday. He says that for two days previous to his leaving "Libby Prison," the officers' daily rations consisted only of about one-third of a pound of bread and water. No meat had been served for several days. The rebel Quartermaster told the prisoners that it was not his fault. He had none to give them on that day. He had been entirely unable to furnish anything whatever to the prisoners on Belle Island, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could get a small supply of meat for the hospitals.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 13.

The steamer *Convoy* left this morning for City Point with a cargo of provisions for our prisoners in and about Richmond.

The steamer *New-York* arrived last evening from City Point in charge of Flag-of-truce officer Major MULFORD.

T. W. MONFORT, agent for prisoners of war in Richmond, belonging to Indiana, has received five hundred additional suits clothing, and is requested by Gov. MORTON to urge the matter strongly to obtain permission for sending provisions to Richmond for Indiana soldiers now imprisoned there, as the State will furnish them.

The propeller *Dudley Buck* arrived to-day from Newbern, N. C., with the mails, but brings no news.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RECONNOISSANCE OF THE CHOWAN RIVER.

Raising of North Carolina Troops.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Maj.-Gen. PECK made a reconnoissance of the Chowan River to near the mouth of the Blackwater, on the 6th, 7th and 8th insts., with Commodore FLUSSER, and the *Whitehead*, *Delaware* and *Massasoit*. As he was some 250 miles from Newbern, it is presumed he was waiting the coöperation of Maj.-Gen. FOSTER from Fortress Monroe. The rebels were apprehensive of some move upon Weldon, and burned the bridges near the Wiccacon and other principal streams.

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER has recently returned from an expedition to Pasquotank and Perquimans Counties, bringing a number of recruits for his regiment. He found a strong Union feeling in the region visited, and is promised by prominent and active citizens their active coöperation in raising loyal North Carolina troops. This section is not yet protected by the National forces, but is exposed to the continual incursions of guerrillas.

Four large steamers, engaged in running the blockade at Wilmington, have been captured within the past three days. One of them was laden with 30,000 Enfield rifles, ammunition and clothing, one with sulphur, saltpetre and lead, and the others with assorted cargoes. The original cost of one was $200,000. They are the most valuable prizes of the war.

The State debt of North Carolina, amounting to upward of a million of dollars, has been entirely liquidated from the proceeds of blockade running, in which the State Government was largely engaged. The financial condition of North Carolina was never better than at the present time.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

Under the double pressure of the short crop and the demand from the mines, the provision business grows firmer. Good flour fetches now in this city $7 per hundred in cash, and without the sack; wheat is $3 per bushel, butter 50c. to 60c. per pound, cheese 40c., bacon 40c., eggs 40c. per dozen, and butter and eggs are scarce at these prices, in fact for butter I have seen 60c. refused within the last week. Gold dust is getting comparatively common among the people at large, especially on the line of travel between this city and the northern diggings. The old women come to the city quite important to trade their pinches of dust, from half a pennyweight to an ounce, carefully screwed in rags on many folded scraps of paper. If the rush of trade continues for a few more months as it has the last two, it will be fair to presume that the community, at least a large and lucky portion thereof, will be better clothed than they have been for several years.

I stated last week that some of the merchants of this city have been taking daily, of late, five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars per day. This should be understood as applying only to cash sales retail over the counter, and not including credit sales, nor wholesale provision sales wholly for gold dust. To include all, double or treble the amount names. But as soon as Winter comes this brisk state of things will doubtless cool down amazingly, not to rise again before Spring. Next Summer will probably be a good trading harvest.

On Sunday night snow fell upon the mountains, nothing but hail in the valley, since which time the nights have been rather piercing and the days fine, and warm when still. Much of the scanty woodland is in the sere and yellow leaf, and ice is found in the morning about half inch thick. The hot mid-days and sharp nights are fruitful of colds and coughs and feverish symptoms, insomuch that scarcely a household is exempt in every member. Deaths are numerous, and have been so for several months. A few years back this valley was boasted of as an exceedingly healthy place. It may be so ordinarily, but just now, and for some months past, sickness has been exceedingly common. Last Winter, coughing was so general that it was difficult to understand the preacher in the Tabernacle, or the actor in the theatre. And it is much the case now. Febrile sickness and throat disease are common. That eternal gnawing worm, the canker, eats almost incessantly at the vitals of not a few in this Territory. In fact, perhaps this is the most common disease in Utah, induced by the abounding alkali, the very hard water, or something else, which I leave for the Faculty to determine. The mortality among children is in excess.

The *Deseret News*, under the new management, scarcely gives satisfaction to the public, being voted as dry as tinder. Very staid and sedate is the paper, not dripping with juice and fatness. The editor-in-chief is as conservative as a Government censor. He does not surfeit his readers with feasts of fat things. He appears to cherish an inveterate grudge against the whole buying and selling fraternity, and of course never sees nor sends to a store of any denomination whatever. Happy time when trade is abolished, and everybody produces what he wants or does without.

At the theatre, "Raffaelle, the Reprobate," "Eustache Baudin, the Forsaken," "Love in Livery," and "Marriage at any Price" have entertained the playgoing portion of the community.

The last train of Mormon immigrants arrived last week, and, as with the other trains, the "Bishops," whose ecclesiastical calling is to attend to temporal matters and take care of the poor, soon caused the distribution of the weary travelers among their "brethren," so that, before the long Winter sets in, all might have a place, and a prospect of struggling through to warm weather and work.

The Rebel Guardians of National Prisoners in Richmond.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Two of the three rebel officers who have charge of the Union prisoners at Richmond are Marylanders. Gen. WINDER was born in Baltimore; his father, Brig.-Gen. WM. H. WINDER, was a lawyer of eminence in that city, who, on the breaking out of the war of 1812, offered his services to the Madison Administration, and received the Colonelcy of a new regiment of regulars. This, at the time, was regarded of importance, as he had, up to that period, acted with the old Federal party. But his military career was as unfortunate as that of some of our new-made Colonels of the present war. The Administration promoted him as quick as could be done, to hold out encouragement to others in the Federal party, who were disposed to support the Government—or it may have been that they were anxious to get him out of the position of Colonel, for which he lacked qualifications, and made a Brigadier of him, as is done in more recent time. Soon after entering on the duties of General, he and another General were captured in their night dress, by the British soldiers. He was paroled and came home, but was not exchanged until the Summer of 1814. At the time he was restored to duty the Chesapeake Bay was infested with British cruisers; and a land attack, somewhere, was apprehended. Gen. WINDER was put in command of the defences of Washington during this uncertainty, and closed his military career by an inglorious defeat at Bladensburgh on Aug. 27, 1814, and the surrender of the Capital to a foreign enemy. The son, now head jailer at Richmond, received a military education at the expense of the country, and all his life since has been supported by that country he has so basely deserted, and whose reputation he now so signally disgraces.

The other is Lieut. EMACK, a descendant of Col. EMACK—pronounced "A-mee"—who commanded the Fifty-first regiment Maryland militia, at the battle of North Point, on the 12th of September, 1814, and by his entire lack of knowledge of military affairs, readily misunderstood the orders given to him; got the best regiment on the field in disorder, and made it necessary for Gen. STRICKER, who commanded in the action, to direct a hasty retreat of all the troops engaged, to save them from the effects of Col. EMACK's ignorance.

It is to be presumed that Capt. TURNER, of Winchester, Va., who is the third of the chief jailors at the Libby Prison, is also the descendant of an unfortunate officer of the war of 1812, otherwise he would scarcely be qualified for the situation.

Yours, K.

FURTHER CONCERNING TURNKEY WINDER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The rebel Gen. JOHN H. WINDER was one of the well-known characters in the old United States army, and it has been frequently remarked by officers of the army and navy that never did JEFF. DAVIS display more knowledge of human nature than when he made him jailer of Richmond. WINDER is a born turnkey, a natural spy, a ruffian of the old school, capable of any meanness and any cruelty. At the outbreak of the war, he was on duty at Pensacola, but, fortunately for the cause of the Union, was temporarily absent from his post. Had he been in command instead of Lieut. SLEMMER, Fort Pickens would have been immediately surrendered to the rebels. WINDER had no friends among his associates in the army. He was commonly called the "Old Pig," as he seemed to possess all the qualities of that dirty animal, except its usefulness. As a military man he is notoriously ignorant and incapable, but his hard-hearted cruelty and rancor against his old companions in arms have eminently fitted him for the position he holds under the rebel Government, the willing jailer of thousands of suffering heroes, the fit instrument of the horrible schemes of the rebel Confederacy, for undoubtedly their intention is to operate upon our Government by allowing our soldiers to rot and starve in the Richmond prisons. Gen. WINDER is just the man to carry out this plan.

He is perfectly capable of stealing the money sent to the relief of our prisoners. There can be no doubt but that this old thief has systematically abstracted the contents of letters sent from the North to Union soldiers at the South. An incident in his personal history will show that he has not been proof against temptation in times past. WINDER married for his second wife a Virginia lady named EAGLE, a widow with one child. This child, a daughter, was possessed of property in her own right to the amount of $20,000. While this young lady was still a minor WINDER got the property into his hands, appropriated it to his own use, and deliberately defrauded her of the greater part of it, for which he could never be made to account.

This hoary old villain is really primarily responsible for all the inhumanities practiced upon our soldiers in Richmond. He has been selected from his peculiar fitness to the ignoble office of chief turnkey of Richmond, and in his particular duties he is never interfered with. His assistants and understrappers are chosen by himself principally from the Baltimore ruffians and murderers, who escape across the lines; and around him gather bullies, roughs and renegades from the North—rascals who, like their chief, are too cowardly to serve in the field, but prefer the chances of tyrannizing over brave men till they find relief in death, and WINDER and his myrmidons can rob their corpses. To those who knew him when he was in the United States service there needs no proof of WINDER's special and general villanies. His known character for meanness and dishonesty would convict him before any jury of army officers, and if it could be believed that any man would steal the pennies from a dead man's eyes, WINDER is the man to do it.

The Price of Coal.

From the Philadelphia Press.

A great deal of excitement has been created everywhere throughout the loyal States by the extraordinary rise in the price of coal, and it is not to be denied that there is very good reason for it, in view of the approach of Winter and the enormous addition to the cost of living that this doubling of prices makes, and yet if the public could be made aware that the increased price is the natural consequence of circumstances arising out of the present civil war, there would be a much more general resignation under the affliction.

We have now constantly employed not less than three hundred naval steam vessels, which consume a vast amount of coal. This was not the case before the war broke out. We had then only a small navy, of which but few of the steamers were in commission. The maintenance of the blockade over a commercial coast line more extended than that of any other nation in the world, requires that every steam vessel in the navy shall be kept constantly employed, in order to pursue blockade runners, transport troops or supplies, or carry on operations against the enemy. As we are steadily augmenting this steam navy the demand for coal for Government service of course swells, and operates to send up prices higher and higher, in consequence of the demand exceeding the supply.

To this we must also add the great activity of all the manufacturing establishments, especially those employed upon Government work. In the iron-works alone the increased activity exceeds any former experience, and for all this coal is imperiously demanded. But when to this we add the infinite variety of manufactories which have been rendered profitable by the war or the tariff, and in which a great activity prevails, it will be seen that in this respect the increased demand for coal exceeds even that for the Navy.

Unless we choose to shut our eyes and reason in the dark, we must perceive that the price springs from the demand, and that the latter is caused by the circumstances we have mentioned.

Nevertheless, these prices are very hard to bear with; and they are extremely burdensome upon the poor, and, indeed, upon all whose subsistence is earned by their toil. If anything can be done to furnish relief, it certainly should be done. The first thing that must occur to all is, that, be the demand what it may, the trouble is undoubtedly aggravated by the strikes among the miners, the riots, secret combinations to drive away particular classes of operatives, etc.

FURTHER FROM THE REBEL STATES

Southside Views of the Military Situation.

The Late Disaster on the Rappahannock.

RECENT OPERATIONS IN TENNESSEE.

A Criticism of Bragg and a Comic Chapter on Rosecrans.

GLIMPSES OF LIFE ACROSS THE BORDER.

THE NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 10.

The brief lease of power in the State of New-York, which the Democratic party obtained last year by the success of SEYMOUR, has been determined by the late election. Even the City of New-York, formerly so staunch in the faith of Mozart or of Tammany, has given a Black Republican majority. The eloquence of SEYMOUR has fallen upon an ungrateful soil, and those striking indications of political change, which were mentioned by his partisans as evidence that the Republicans had lost ground since last year, have been shown by the results to be valueless and insignificant. The control of the Legislature passes into the hands of the LINCOLN party, and SEYMOUR is deprived of any power to oppose the designs of the Government.

There is no special reason why the South should regret this. The experience of the last year has shown that the opposition to be expected from the State Government of New-York was of an exceedingly mild type. The only practical question with which the Governor had to deal during that time was that of the draft. Against this he might have rallied, not only whatever remnants of free spirit and respect for law could have been found to do battle in the cause of constitutional liberty, but the large mass who were personally affected by its operation. He lacked either the power or the disposition to organize an effectual opposition. The class most injuriously affected by the operation of the law, vented its discontent and exerted its power of resistance in the spasmodic form of a street riot. A pretext was afforded for the concentration of a military force, and the Government settled its authority upon a more solid basis than before. No serious opposition to the draft has since been heard of in that State, and the results of the late election may have been, in a great measure, due to the facilities afforded the Government by that outbreak of exercising controlling influences.

From the statistics of the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections it appears that, in spite of the absence of a large part of the population in the military service, the number of voters had increased, and notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic candidates received larger votes than ever before, they were defeated by large majorities. The inference is, of course, irresistible, that immense frauds were perpetrated. They were naturally to have been expected, but we might have anticipated more dexterity in the arrangements for consummating them. It would have seemed more rational to have suppressed a sufficient number of opposition votes to insure the election of the Republicans without obviously exposing the fact of fraud. LINCOLN is, however, not particularly sensitive on the subject of appearances. The thinnest veil is sufficient to serve his purpose. Even the sham of elections in Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri is not too transparent to be gravely presented to the world as a manifestation of popular sentiment.

Although it is possible that the Administration party may have gained some strength throughout the interior of New-York by the elation consequent upon the successes of last Summer, it is unlikely that so great a change should have been effected in the city. The presence of a military force to intimidate, and the operation of fraud, are necessary to an explanation of the fact.

Universal suffrage—the great war-horse of Democratic governments—has, like all other cunningly devised legal checks and constitutional forms, been shown to be readily susceptible of application to the purposes of arbitrary government. LOUIS NAPOLEON has the merit of first applying it on a grand scale. In his empire universal suffrage is the foundation of the edifice. The people, however, vote once for all. Having declared their preference for imperialism, no caprice or change is permitted. The Emperor reigns "*par la grace de Dieu et la volonté nationale*," and the question is no longer an open one. Thus, too, Savoy voted on the question of annexation to France, and now MAXIMILIAN requires the sanction of a Mexican plebiscitum. Thus the world moves on. Five hundred years ago the Pope presented kingdoms to friendly princes; now the people, who used to be transferred as appurtenances to the soil, are twisted around a vote on the subject. Old ideas are cloaked under new forms, and the same end attained in substance.

LINCOLN, from the nature of the case, has acted somewhat differently. He has preserved the old forms, imparting to them a new principle. He "runs the machine as he found it," but turns it in an entirely different direction. He still carries on the appearance of Constitutional Government; has regular elections and legislative assemblies. These can be easily bent to the purposes of despotism, and, in a nation accustomed to them, are of more convenience than exclusive reliance upon military force.

The complete control of the State Government undoubtedly gives great power to the centralized despotism at Washington; but this very freedom to carry out their designs without impediment is probably the shortest road by which the Yankees will reach that goal of discomfiture and exhaustion at which even absolute power will be unable to elicit any further effort from them. The failure of the radical system is a final overthrow, leaving no room for the temporizing expedients or middle terms of the so-called conservative men. The only conservatism that exists in that country is the conservatism of their own interests. It is possible that they may now think that end is best to be attained by the complete destruction of the South, in accordance with the Radical policy. Party struggles for the possession of State offices, especially in New-York, have but a small bearing on the great principle involved in the contest. Plunder is the motive power in both cases. When they despair of obtaining that, the people may be driven to demand a peace, and the Government reluctantly forced to yield it.

THE SITUATION IN TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 10.

The mails bring us nothing new from Tennessee. Nothing has occurred since the enemy crossed over to the south side of the Tennessee River. The enemy holds his position there, and all efforts so far have proved unsuccessful to dislodge him. The pickets of the two armies are within two or three hundred yards of each other, and operations are now suspended by heavy rains, which, it is said, have inundated the Lookout Valley—the valley between the enemy's position and Lookout Mountain. Meanwhile, our troops are said to be in fine condition and anxious for battle. The Chattanooga *Rebel* says of the situation:

"The intelligence from 'the seat of war' is of an exciting character. Our dispatches this morning hint at movements indicative of stirring times in the vicinity of Chattanooga. Gen. HARDEE is already at Missionary Ridge. His Staff went up yesterday noon. Our battery on Lookout shelled the enemy's wagons and a portion of his infantry, within range, yesterday afternoon. It is believed that the present condition of the enemy, with his lack of transportation and supplies, will not allow of a movement on his part before December, at least. In the meantime, the impression prevails in army circles that our army will not be idle, and a vigorous campaign is in prospect.

I wrote you from here immediately after the battle of Chickamauga; I told you that Gen. BRAGG would neither storm nor besiege Chattanooga. This opinion was not concurred in by anybody, but five weeks have passed and he has done neither. A slow bombardment was tried one day, but after expending $40,000 worth of ammunition it was ordered to be stopped. The fire was ineffectual. Nevertheless, I heard an artillery Major swear, by all the powers of cold iron and powder, that he could plant the right sort of pieces on Missionary Ridge and Lookout, and blow Chattanooga into "smithereens." We have a wonderful gun in our army—the Whitworth rifle. It kills at two thousand yards—over a mile. It is a small gun, not larger than the Mississippi rifle. With a few of these rifles LONGSTREET shot across the Tennessee River, and drove the Yankees from the use of the river road, by killing the teamsters and blocking up the road.

Gen. BRAGG is at work slowly, but surely, recovering East Tennessee. I believe that in ten days from this date our army will hold Knoxville and all the line of railroad to Virginia. Then a heavy column can pass down from Knoxville, and, if WHEELER is strongly assisted on our left, he can move toward Nashville. Thus will ROSECRANS' army be obliged to retreat. As the case stands now, I do not see what advantage Chattanooga is to him. The mere possession of Chattanooga is nothing but an inconvenience to him, unless he is strong enough to advance against us, and to hold East and West Tennessee. If we have Knoxville and the railroad to Virginia he cannot hold Chattanooga. I believe that ROSECRANS has not exceeding 15,000 men in Chattanooga. I suppose he has the remainder of his army between the river and Jasper, his railroad depot. He has to wagon his supplies from Jasper to Chattanooga, by an indirect route of forty-five miles. No wonder, then, that his Chattanooga garrison are starving."

THE LATE FIGHT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.

On yesterday several officers and privates, wounded in the disastrous fight near Kelly's Ford on Saturday, reached the city, having been preceded on Monday by about one hundred and fifty wounded in the same fight. They corroborate the general report of the affair, namely: That the two brigades to which they were attached, HOKE's and HAYS'—the former numbering 1,100 effective men, and the latter 975, and the whole commanded by Brig.-Gen. HAYS—were on picket duty on the north side of the Rappahannock, not far from the Ford, when about eleven o'clock in the forenoon they were apprised of the approach of an overwhelming Yankee force. They, however, bravely determined to stand their ground, and they performed their duty nobly. One of the most desperate fights of the war ensued. The enemy had fearful odds against them, his force being estimated at 12,000 infantry and artillery. Many of our men fought after being wounded, and both the infantry and artillery behaved splendidly; but the Yankees were too many for them. About eleven hundred were taken prisoners, three hundred were killed or wounded, and the rest, over six hundred, escaped in the confusion. Among the escaped was Gen. HAYS. The Yankee loss is estimated at 600 killed and wounded.

STATISTICS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMTER.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 11.

Since the bombardment of Sumter commenced (on the 17th of August) up to Thursday last, 15,953 shots had been fired at it, of which 12,302 struck. Of the garrison 37 have been killed, and 69 wounded. The flag during the same time has been cut down 34 times. The average weight of shot being 200 pounds, the weight of iron was 3,116,000 pounds, or 115,430 pounds of iron to each man killed, 30,370 pounds of iron to each casualty. If the charges of powder averaged 15 pounds, we have 233,745 pounds of powder used, or 6,657 pounds of powder to each man killed, and 2,494 pounds of powder to each casualty. Sumter, in ruins, laughs at her enemy, who still fear to pass her battered walls. Charleston will have a valuable iron mine in the ruins of Sumpter, and even now, when iron is scarce, and sells high, industry, at very little risk, might make a fortune.

A SHARP CRITICISM ON GEN. BRAGG.

From the Richmond Examiner.

We published in Saturday's paper a communication exculpatory of Gen. BRAGG—asking, "what has Gen. BRAGG done that he should be compelled to smart under the merciless lash of your pen? What act of his during the fearful and bloody struggle at Chickamauga should subject him to such a fiery ordeal? Did he not perform his part well? Was he either whipped or outgeneraled? The results of that extraordinary battle are too well known throughout the Confederacy for such a conclusion even to be thought of. He was victorious to a degree which has filled the whole country with enthusiasm."

A friend, whose opportunities for information are unsurpassed in the army of Gen. BRAGG, whose high character as a gentleman of intelligence and integrity is a guarantee for the truthfulness of his statements, and for whose fairness and unprejudiced disinterestedness we can give the fullest pledge, has sent us the following letter:

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Oct. 31.

I send you an extract from an Atlanta paper, which gives you an idea, but only a faint one, of the deplorable condition of affairs out here, in the hope that you may be able to draw from it some facts which may aid you in writing upon the subject. [The extract is most bitter in its language, and as we do not know what influences may have operated upon the writer, we shall not publish it.—ED.] I wish that I could truly picture what the cost to the country has been by the command of this department being in the hands of Gen. BRAGG; of opportunities upon opportunities he has neglected—to hold, first, Kentucky, then Tennessee, and lastly, to improve and pluck the fruits of the victory of Chickamauga, which LONGSTREET won for him.

When LONGSTREET took command, on Sunday morning, (the 20th,) of the left wing of the army, he found it arranged helter skelter, with gaps a mile long between the brigades, and everything in confusion generally. The position chosen for the fight by Gen. BRAGG was most unfavorable in case of a repulse, and altogether in favor of the enemy. The order was for the right to begin the attack at dawn, but it was 11 o'clock before it opened, and then it rolled along until the left took it up. In a very short time, to use Gen. BRAGG's own words, the "right was disastrously repulsed, and had no fight in it," and LONGSTREET had to fight the enemy entirely alone. After some hours of hard fighting he drove him in the wildest confusion from every position, took from thirty to forty pieces of artillery, thousands of prisoners, and converted his army into a terrified, flying mob. It was then that he saw that by a forward movement of the whole army that ROSECRANS' whole force could be captured in twenty hours, and that no obstacle was between us and the Ohio, and perhaps peace. He therefore sent word to WHEELER, who was on his left, to dash forward between Chattanooga and the enemy, and cut him to pieces; but just as WHEELER was about to execute this movement, he received an order from Gen. BRAGG, directing him to pick up arms and stragglers. LONGSTREET had not heard from BRAGG but once during the day, and then it was to say that he was beaten on the right. He now sent to urge him to advance, but the General-in-Chief declined doing so. Then a council of Generals advised a simultaneous move on Knoxville, cut off BURNSIDE, turn ROSECRANS at Nashville, and go into Kentucky. He consented to the move, the troops were put in motion; but, after marching ten miles, he recalled the army without any explanation to his Lieutenants, and placed it, without an object to achieve, before this place, where sickness and desertion are doing more than the enemy hope for. Dissatisfaction and defection are awfully prevalent, and no one hesitates, from the highest to the lowest, to speak of their contempt for their commander. We all hoped that surely Mr. DAVIS would see the danger which was threatening the country by the inanity of BRAGG, and his arrival was hailed with joy. He did perceive the intense feeling against him, and called the corps commanders to meet BRAGG and himself at headquarters. When they had assembled, he began with Gen. LONGSTREET, and asked what he thought of him as a General and of his conduct in this fight. Gen. LONGSTREET replied that he had not seen BRAGG half an hour on the field before he saw he was not the man to command an army, and particularly this army, as it was then situated; that his disposition of troops was "horrible," and that his tactics were wretched; that he had not the least confidence in him, and begged that if he was not removed that the President would send him (LONGSTREET) back to Virginia. He took down the map and showed how ROSECRANS exposed himself by turning BRAGG, who, with a concentrated army, allowed himself to be driven out of Chattanooga by an enemy whose army was divided into *three portions seventy miles apart and unable to reinforce each other*, except by a single mountain road, which BRAGG could always hold. The other Generals replied in the same manner, all saying that they had not the least confidence in him, and all asked to be relieved. D. H. HILL said, among other things, that he was a personal coward. Mr. DAVIS said he was grieved to hear this, deeply grieved—and that is all he has said or done. BRAGG is still in command, the season for the campaign has passed, the enemy will hold Chattanooga as a base for Spring operations. * * East Tennessee, with its nitre caves, and Middle Tennessee, with its necessaries of life, are lost to us, our currency is being circulated in fewer square miles, and yet with all this "Pharaoh hardens his heart, and will not let the people go."

We have had, in the last three weeks, even opportunities for striking the enemy a terrible blow by moving on Stevenson, their depot, and cutting off Chattanooga, but BRAGG took two weeks to think of the plan, and in the meantime the enemy sent thirty thousand men there and fortified it.

Such are the statements and reflections of a gentleman conversant with all the facts; who has seen, and knows that of which he writes; whose opportunities of information enable him to ascertain the sentiment of the army.

MAJ.-GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 7.

We have great reason to pity the future Cornelius Nepos who may undertake to compile the biographies of eminent Yankee Generals for the instruction of primary schools; or the future Suetonius, as he rakes among the dust-heaps and compost-beds of the *chronique scandaleuse* for the material of his "Lives of the American Cæsars." The task of writing history has been rendered indefinitely more difficult by the modern multiplication of private memoirs and public documents; the newspaper, with its serried columns of brevier and minion, brings in an innumerable host of facts and fancies, which serve rather to encumber the orderly march of historical representations than to reinforce the grand divisions of historical speeches; the light artillery of wit and the heavy artillery of invective deafen the ears of Clio's Own Correspondent with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

fiance swells the din and makes confusion worse confounded. Happy are we of the South that the scarcity of paper has reduced our journals to a modest size, and that we are now so far in arrears that we must perforce despair of ever bringing up the rabble rout of forgotten fiction and superannuated slanders.

What is true of history in general, is equally true of its particular sub-division, biography; and stupendous will be the task of the Yankee biographer. We can judge how the foot which ROSECRANS, the late Hercules of the North, has extended for our inspection, with all its callosities, its "famous corns," its painful bunions, its nails which grow into the flesh, its flesh which grows over the nails. Suppose that BADEN's "exact man" of the next century who may venture on the biography of ROSECRANS, shall have happily resolved the preliminaries of his theme; shall have given us a book on the Rosicrucians and a chapter on the etymology and orthography of the name, a detailed description of the birthplace of his hero, a collection of interesting incidents connected with his birth; shall have told us who supplied the first nourishment of the wonderful babe, the [illegible], whether his own mother or a wet-nurse, whether the wet nurse was hired, or, with a secret presentiment of the glory which awaited her foster child, opened without reward the "sacred source of sympathetic" milk, or whether this "lap of fame" drew his first draughts from an unconscious bottle; when his first tooth appeared, when he was weaned, when the first notes of that clarion voice, destined to sway armies to and fro at will, and move crowds to laughter and cheers, were syllabled into speech, how many pinafores he wore out, and whether those pinafores were plain or checked, in short, every circumstance that could interest, instruct, amuse or elevate in his eventful career from his birth to his entrance at West Point.

Suppose he has got through with "ROSECRANS at West Point,"—a bold supposition, for West Point alone will require several volumes, and in all the particulars of the daily life of the cadet the biographer will find important foreshadowings of the achievements of the General. Did he eat fast? So, too, did he—and not McCLELLAN—"gobble up" the rebels in Western Virginia. Did he sweep his room with surprising rapidity, and with a neatness of execution unrivaled in the barracks? So did he make a clean sweep of the Confederate hosts in Tennessee, and if the dust returned, so did the Confederates. Did he polish his boots to a mirror-like refulgence? So in after-life he transferred the skill acquired in his youth from his own service to the service of others, and as he retired from the field showed an obsequiousness to his Government such as none, even among the Yankee Generals, ever exhibited. "In my book," says a German writer, "every mistake of the press shall be a specimen of sound judgment, and the table of errata a system of truths;" and the biographer of ROSECRANS will discover Gallicisms in the blunders of his French exercises, a new Principia in his mathematical slips, and merit even in his demerit marks. Nor will materials be wanting. Nay, as we have hinted, they will be furnished in embarrassing profusion. Every Northern college mate will gladly contribute his "Recollections of ROSECRANS," and in the search for important historical truth no squeamish delicacy will deter the intimates of the illustrious warrior from shaking out every fold of his chamber curtains and rapping at every weak spot in his party wall. Already have we had indications of such disclosures; and it must be trying to the front of the Yankee General, bronzed and brazened as it has been by exposure of every kind, to have his early religious struggles reënacted for the gaping wonderment of a Northern mob.

Suppose that, after months and years of toil, the Yankee biographer has finished the first three of SHAKESPEARE's seven ages, and has reached the acme of the fourth, the ninety-first volume of "ROSECRANS as a soldier—the ninety-first volume consecrated to the battle of Chickamauga, and the fifty-sixth chapter describing the 'Heroic conduct of ROSECRANS off the Field.'" The writer has before him the intricate problems of imputed cowardice—the rumored attack of epilepsy, the alleged want of harmony between the Achilles of his Iliad and the two Atridæ, CRITTENDEN and McCOOK. While ransacking the files of newspapers records, he chances on the speech of ROSECRANS at the Burnet House, in Cincinnati, and a flood of light streams forth on the Cimmerian midnight of his theme. "The President has written me personally to express his satisfaction at what was done." Away with the charge of cowardice! When did President LINCOLN ever express satisfaction with timidity in any General of the grand army? "The Army of the Cumberland thinks I am well enough; so I do myself!" Can more satisfactory evidence be brought to prove the imaginary character of the epileptic attack? "Gens. McCOOK and CRITTENDEN regret the use of their names in any such connections," and the whole fabric of Achilles' wrath falls to the ground. But suddenly the light becomes darkness. "As to the quantity of opium I have taken—I refer you to my druggist." *I refer you to my druggist!*

The writer of the twentieth century referred to Gen. ROSECRANS's druggist of the nineteenth. What bitter mockery. What a comment on the uncertainty of history! Who was Gen. ROSECRANS's druggist? Was he a wholesale or retail merchant? Where did he live? Was his shop a brown stone front or plain brick? Was his opium imported directly? *Did he keep files of his prescriptions?* Are they accessible now? Or was he, after all, only some shadowy personage like the apothecary in *Romeo and Juliet*, but, unlike him, deaf to the voice of customers, no matter "who calls so loud?" Alas for the poor biographer, doomed to perambulate the "corridors of Time," still repeating to himself the ironical words of the great hero, "I refer you to my druggist," and still ejaculating at intervals between a mark of interrogation and an exclamation point, half questioning, half despairing, "Who was Gen. ROSECRANS's druggist?" But the harrowing image is too much for our sensibilities. In the language of STERNE, "We burst into tears; we cannot sustain the picture of bewilderment which our fancy has drawn."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

CROSSING OF THE ENEMY TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE TENNESSEE RIVER—BATTLE OF LOOKOUT VALLEY.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* gives the following account of the passage of the Tennessee River and the battle of Lookout Valley:

"During Monday night, the enemy crossed the Tennessee in rear of Chattanooga, passed over the narrow neck known as the Moccasin, again crossed the river, and intrenched themselves on the heights which fringe its margin. The movement was designed to pave the way for the advance of a column from Bridgeport up the valley, toward, and, if necessary, into Chattanooga. The latter must have commenced nearly simultaneously with the one first mentioned, for on the night of Tuesday our commanders learned of its approach in this direction. During Wednesday morning the head of the column was espied in the distance from Lookout peak, and by dusk it had effected a junction with the forces in the neighborhood of Brown's Ferry. Subsequent developments showed that the Eleventh and Twelfth corps of MEADE's army—the former under command of HOWARD, and the latter under command of SLOCUM, and the whole under JOE HOOKER—had taken this method of reaching the Yankee army of Tennessee.

An attempt on our part to check this movement would have been impracticable without bringing on a general battle, since an interposition of our forces across the valley would have necessitated a fight in both front and rear, and on both sides the enemy had the advantage of flanks protected. The first corps having passed up, and a portion of it gone into camp, there was still visible below a considerable number of wagons, guarded, apparently, by an escort of from fifteen hundred to two thousand men. Hoping to capture these Gen. LONGSTREET determined, during the night, to make an attack, and accordingly ordered Gen. JENKINS, commanding HOOD's division, consisting of LAW's Alabamians, BENNING's Georgians, ROBERTSON's Texans and JENKINS' South Carolinians, (the latter under command of Col. BRATTON, of the Sixth regiment,) to take position for the purpose.

Owing to the rugged nature of the roads, the troops could not be marched to their respective places until a late hour in the night, probably between 1 and 2 o'clock. When done the situation was as follows: The enemy occupied a line of hills parallel with the river in the neighborhood of Brown's Ferry; LAW and ROBERTSON the same line of hills, but nearer to Lookout Mountain, to prevent an attack on BRATTON's rear, and BENNING's position on the left of the two last named, being intended as a support to Col. BRATTON. These three brigades, as it were, covered the bridges across Lookout Creek, over which they had marched, and threatened the line of the enemy at Brown's Ferry. Col. BRATTON, with JENKINS' brigade, now moved over to the left a mile or more up the valley to attack the supposed rear guard and capture the wagon train.

Skirmishers being thrown out, the Federal pickets were soon encountered. These falling back, the enemy were found in line of battle, and, instead of being surprised, received our troops with a heavy volley. It was not long before it was discovered that, instead of a paltry body of men who would yield as soon as discovered, we were fighting a whole division, belonging to the Twelfth corps, Gen. SLOCUM, who had closely followed in the rear of the preceding column, and encamped after night. Nothing was to be done but to fight it boldly out, and make up in pluck and obstinacy what was lacking in numbers. On our part we had but six regiments—the First, Col. Kilpatrick; the Second Rifles, Col. Thompson; Fifth, Col. Coward; Sixth, Col. Bratton; Palmetto Sharpshooters, Col. Walker, and Hampton Legion, Col. Gary. Steadily, as on a parade, these filed into position, and in a few moments artillery and musketry were playing with terrible effect through our ranks. Fully three-fifths of the brigade, however, had been wounded in previous battles, and all had been tried by fire and not found wanting; so that the ordeal, fearful as it appeared, was encountered by men who feared not the sacrifice demanded at their hands. The advance by night was necessarily slow, but once fairly at work the pressure upon the enemy's lines was irresistible. The blood of the troops now fairly aroused, there was no thought save that of victory. Even the wounded, as they lay upon the ground, would call out to their comrades, whose ammunition was exhausted, "Here, take mine," or, [illegible] to their sides, would bite the ends of the cartridges, that no time might be lost. Men never [illegible] to the work of death more nobly, and none [illegible] more lamented than some of the splendid spirits who fell here.

Col. M. W. GARY, of the Hampton Legion, being ordered to go in on the right of Col. COWARD, seeing an opportunity of turning the enemy's left, assumed the responsibility of making a flank or "Jackson movement," [illegible] very appropriately called by the men, the result of which was to break the Federal line. Pursuing his advantage, GARY now swept rapidly on, leaving wagons and prisoners in his rear, until brought to bay by a battery. Here he rested for a moment to reform his line—Col. WALKER, of the Sharpshooters, meanwhile pressing on the right flank of the enemy. In short, the Federal line was shattered, their troops demoralized. The turning point of the battle was at hand, and victory seemed about to perch upon our banner.

The enemy in the neighborhood of Brown's Ferry, discovering a battle in progress, had already thrown forward two columns, one of which advanced to attack the line occupied by Gens. LAW and ROBERTSON, while the other moved steadily past that front and aimed to penetrate the long interval between BRATTON and BENNING; in other words, to cut JENKINS' brigade off from the bridges over Lookout Creek. The first column met with little success, being checked by the sharp fire of the Alabamians and Texans; but the second promised other results. The situation was a critical one, but Gen. JENKINS quickly divining the object of the movement, met the issue by ordering BRATTON to return to the bridges, and the remainder of the division to hold its position, at every hazard, until the safety of the former was assured. Lieut.-Col. LOGAN, of the Hampton Legion, with fourteen companies which he had relieved from picket, having reached the field, was ordered to the left of BENNING, where, occupying a hill, he extended our line, and naturally contributed to the check of the enemy.

BRATTON now reluctantly abandoned his hard-earned advantages, which ten minutes more would have combined to make our victory complete, and enable us to capture a battery, and bring away a large number of well filled wagons, now fell back in perfect order, and fortunately reached the creek. There he formed another line of battle, LAW, ROBERTSON and BENNING cautiously dropping back behind their skirmishers, and recrossed the bridges. The South Carolinians then followed, bringing away as many of their wounded, as might be safely borne, and behind all Gen. JENKINS followed himself. Col. LOGAN, with his skirmishers, and a regiment from BENNING's brigade, alone remained on the opposite side to protect the crossing of the slightly wounded, who were slowly making their way to the rear, and finally he, too, retired and established his pickets at the bridge. From these facts it will be observed that there was no disorder, no irregularity of any kind, and that the division fell back unpressed, and with the same undaunted front with which it had advanced to the encounter. The Northern Press, with its usual mendacity, will probably claim to the contrary.

Although we had not achieved a victory, we had, judging by results, been blessed with a providential success. The Federals encountered by JENKINS' brigade were undoubtedly on the eve of a disastrous defeat, as is shown by the facts already set forth, namely, the breaking of their lines and falling back in front on the right and left flanks until the wagon trains and prisoners were captured in the rear. On the other hand, the pressure of the Yankee columns, from Brown's ferry, where it was known there were at least two corps, not distant more than a mile and a half, so threatened the integrity of our position that it eventually became critical in the extreme. Probably, from seven to ten thousand troops enveloped the line designed to protect BRATTON from an attack upon his rear, and in a few moments they would have intersected the only road by which he could return.

Being unable to counteract a movement on so grand a scale, with the small force at his command, Gen. JENKINS did the next best thing which was to recall Col. BRATTON, and compel him, at the moment of success, to abandon all the fruits of his struggle, which had been so gloriously wrested from the enemy. Instead of censure, therefore, praise belongs to every officer and man concerned in the expedition. On the part of Gen. LONGSTREET, the design was just like himself—bold, daring, dashing; and had it not been for the circumstances mentioned, it would have resulted in complete success.

The loss in JENKINS' brigade, killed and wounded, is three hundred and sixty-one. In the other brigades, as I am informed, it is from thirty to fifty. The loss of the enemy is estimated by one of our scouts, who counted dead and wounded, at from one thousand to fourteen hundred.

Twenty-odd prisoners were captured by Col. GARY and one flag. A large number of mules were killed by his order while the legion was moving back, it being impossible, as they were unharnessed, to bring them away.

AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The capture of Vicksburgh has by no means laid the gallant State of Mississippi at the mercy of the enemy. The people are roused to exertion by their clear appreciation of the fate that awaits them if they yield to Yankee domination; and the President's late visit showed him the pleasing spectacle of his own State thoroughly awakened, stripped for battle and put on its metal.

Gen. W. H. JACKSON, on the 16th October, inflicted with his division of cavalry, a severe repulse on a body of the enemy's troops which had ventured across the Big Black, and advanced in the direction of Canton. *They were met by Gen. Jackson, at the bridge over Straight-fence Creek, and, after a hot contest* was driven back and pursued to the Big Black River. Gen. JACKSON has issued a congratulatory order to his troops, from which we extract:

"Now, as the last of the discomfited and retreating foe are crossing their weary columns over the Big Black, the Brigadier-General commanding, takes this opportunity to thank the brave officers and men of his division for their firmness and dauntless courage in so persistently and obstinately resisting the advance of this great expedition, which outnumbered them five to one, and had for its reported object the establishing of new lines on Pearl River.

"Soldiers, you have accomplished much; you have harrassed and annoyed the enemy upon his flanks, and in rear, and met him so boldly in his front that he only advanced ten miles in three days. In your various engagements you have dealt him stunning blows, disputing every inch of soil, and delayed him by compelling him at each stand you made, to advance his whole force in line; and, finally, you have checked him in his desolating march, and, turning upon his flying troops, forced him to seek shelter within his lines."

A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT IN PERIL.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 10.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

The day after the date of my last letter I started from Occoquan, (within fifteen miles of Alexandria,) down the banks of the Potomac River, in search of incident and interest, visiting Arkendale, Aquia Creek, the Tump, Split Rock and Potomac Creek. The Potomac, majestic and beautiful in all seasons and in all circumstances, presented an enchanting appearance, rolling its sea of emerald along shores decked with the most gorgeous of autumnal tints. Such was the attraction of the scene, that your correspondent involuntarily stopped, more than once, enchanted by its attractions.

The river was white with the sails of commerce, and bore no unusual indications beyond an unwonted animation among the war vessels occupying its waters. It is now regularly patrolled by light-draft gunboats, which constantly ply along the Maryland and Virginia shores, intently searching for blockade-runners on the one hand and our cavalry on the other. These boats seem each to have their beats, of about ten miles in length, which they constantly traverse day and night. I was informed that the remarkable activity among them was owing to the fact that large discoveries and numerous arrests of blockade-runners had recently been made on the Maryland shore, and hence the extraordinary diligence and bluster among these steamers. Both at Aquia and Potomac creeks I found one of the maritime "monsters" early yesterday morning, but before 8 o'clock they moved out of their moorings on their accustomed rounds.

Everyone who has watched the administration of the War Department of the Confederate States has long since become accustomed to the wretched mismanagement which afflicts that branch of the Government. But I must confess that I was unprepared for the sight which greeted my eyes at Marlborough Point. There lies, to this day, thousands of bales of hay, which now are half-rotted by exposure to the elements, left by HOOKER, in his retreat, within two miles of the railway to Fredericksburgh, within three months' time of undisturbed tranquillity on the line, in which they might have been safely removed, and all this in the face of the fact that the cavalry of Gen. LEE's army relies almost altogether upon the impressment of an exhausted country for long forage. Another illustration of governmental malfeasance may be found, further, in the fact that the railroad bridge which was built by the Yankees to span the Rappahannock River now lies at the Tump, perfect in all its parts, a model of mechanical strength and beauty of construction, ready for Yankee use, should another move towards Richmond by the "mail route" be deemed advisable by that capricious people.

The lower line being thus devoid of interest or excitement, your correspondent returned to the neighborhood of Dumfries and Occoquan, hoping to find some relief, either in the adventures of the trip or the antiquities of the country, to which reference has been made in a previous letter. His hopes were realized, for before reaching the commercial emporium and social centre of Virginia in former days, the heavy tread of an advancing military movement, distinctly heard in the silence of morning, bore a monition to beware. A short reconnoissance disclosed the fact that a very large cavalry and artillery force was moving, on the Garrisonville road, toward Falmouth and Fredericksburgh. Your correspondent followed them, at a respectful distance until they reached what is known as the Aquia flats, where the whole command halted and encamped. Intent observation and trustworthy information solved the truths that KILPATRICK, with a division of cavalry and its appointment of artillery, constituted the force; that four regiments of cavalry, with a battery of artillery, was being sent down the Hartwood road in the direction of Falmouth, and that two regiments (the Eighteenth Pennsylvania and the First Virginia, Yankee) were ordered to Stafford Court-house. The overland route between your correspondent and Dixie being thus hermetically sealed, there was but one resource left—to follow the bank of the Potomac River and to swim my horse over Aquia Creek, the desperation of which undertaking may be realized when it is stated that the creek, at the point of crossing, is fully a mile in width. However, the feat was successfully accomplished yesterday afternoon, and the picket lines of the enemy safely run during the night. Reaching the banks of the Rappahannock at an early hour this morning, I found that the force which I had been informed had been ordered to Hartwood, had extended its reconnaissance to the front of Fredericksburgh, producing considerable consternation among the citizens and the temporary stoppage of the ferry. The boat, however, answered my hail, and I passed the Rappahannock dry shod.

Your correspondent is entirely left to conjecture respecting the intent of this movement of the enemy. The number is too considerable to admit of the conclusion that the advance was made for the mere purpose a reconnoissance, yet it is scarcely probable that the enemy propose the re-occupation of that sacked and desolated region lying between the Rappahannock and the Potomac. There is, therefore, but one solution of the circumstance. The Yankee army gives no sign of remaining stationary or adopting winter quarters. MEADE has been encouraged by the recent failure of the army of Northern Virginia to accomplish the design of its commander, and calling together his retreating columns, with all the reinforcements within command, he has prepared for another movement against Richmond.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF IMPRESSMENT COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Commissioners for Impressment in the Confederate States is still in session at Augusta, Ga. A series of resolutions have been adopted by them, among which are the following:

Resolved, That the practice of the Confederate Government's agents in making contracts for and purchase of manufactures and other articles for the army at higher prices than those adopted by the several Boards of Commissioners in the different States, is highly reprehensible, injurious to the Government, and should be stopped at once by the Secretary of War.

Resolved, That the habit which prevails in many sections of the Confederacy with the quartermasters and commissaries and their agents in impressing articles for private consumption in families, is contrary to the Act of Congress regulating impressments, and should be prohibited by the War Department.

Resolved, That in impressing articles of food and forage for the use of the army, the agents of the Government should exercise a discretion, and impress in those sections of the different States where food and forage are most abundant.

Resolved, That in those parts of the country where the provision crop is short, and will not more than supply the wants of the country, the tithes due the Government should be commuted for in money, and left for the supply of soldiers' families and other destitute persons at Government prices.

Resolved, That upon the true construction of the act of Congress regulating the matter, the price of no article manufactured for the use of the Government under the said act can be more than seventy-five per cent. on the cost of production, excluding the cost of the raw material, which should only be reimbursed without a profit thereon.

Resolved, That the several States of this Confederacy be requested to pass such laws and take such measures as will most effectually cause the prices fixed by the Commissioners of Assessments in their States to be observed by their sellers and purchasers. And this Convention is of the opinion that the most effective mode of doing this would be for the Legislature to impose a tax on all articles sold over the schedule price for the same equal to the amount of the difference between the schedule price and that at which the article is sold.

Resolved, That while we would allow the largest liberty of trade to the country that is practicable, it is, in the estimation of this Convention, expedient that transportation on our railroads or by express companies, be denied to articles of prime necessity in the hands of speculators.

Resolved, That, as the opinion of this Convention, the material interests of the Government and people of the Confederate States would be greatly promoted by the liberal interchange by the Government with the people of salt, spun cotton, cotton cloth, sugar, &c., for all necessary supplies.

OUR PROXY SOLDIERS.

Many thousand of fighting men have exempted themselves from the duty of defending their country by paying a sum ranging from $300 to $3,000. Is this, or is it not, in the mortal crisis of a nation's life, the whole duty of man. We print the following communication, as a beginning of discussion upon the subject. The writer is an officer in the army, at present disabled by wounds:

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN: Allow the writer, if you please, as one who has our cause at heart, to present through the columns of your paper, an idea calculated, as he thinks, for the good of the country. It is on the subject of

THE SUBSTITUTE SYSTEM.

Every person of observation has seen the evils of our substitute system. The writer could enumerate many wrongs to be laid at its door—how that it has permitted men, for a comparatively small compensation, to avoid the perils of the field, and fatten on the distress and woes of the country. How that it made human life entirely too much a matter of dollars and cents at a time when men are grown so scarce; but he waives all this. The simple point to which he would direct attention is the fact that *in the exchange of the services of the principal for the substitute the Government has been the loser. It is a* trade in which the army—that right arm of our liberties—has been cheated. No one informed on the subject will deny this. It is admitted by all who know of what they speak.

We would not find fault with the original substitute law. We only say that its practical workings are not good now. The sword has made too much havoc upon the youth of the land, for a nominal valuation to be put on life. We must, then, make new dispositions. The writer proposes the following:

CURE FOR THE EVILS.

In a few months the three (3) years for which most of the army are enlisted will expire. Our brave soldiers expect to stay in the field, and will, no doubt, have it to do; but then, we contend, is the time to make some needed reforms.

First and foremost, then, let us have no more substitutes. Let the name of substitutes belong to the past. Let us have the thousands of fresh, able-bodied young men, who have been so long fighting by proxy, in the persons of old men in the hospitals, or who have been discharged from service, back to the field where they belong. The acquisition of this strong corps of auxiliaries, most of whom are already trained soldiers, will be of great service to us. These men are worth three times their number of common conscripts.

This measure can be carried out at the termination of the three years with all justice. No one, then, can impute bad faith to the Government. The joy, too, of the old troops, who have been fighting so long from honor or from necessity, and the satisfaction they feel with their own lot, will be great when they see that the obligation which able-bodied men are under to their country cannot be expunged thus.

This fresh levy of troops coming in at the pinch of the conflict, will add a new impetus to the prosecution of the war, and by all means let us have them.

PATRIOT.

DR. RUCKER'S ESCAPE THROUGH ALLEGHANY.

This notorious thief and murderer has, it seems, escaped through Alleghany county, as we learn from the *Fincastle Express* that he passed through Covington on the morning of the 29th, about 8 o'clock. Calling at the door of an old acquaintance, and making inquiry "if the bridges were guarded?" he was recognized, but before pursuit could be made, was some distance on the way. After daylight, when men and horses were collected to make pursuit, he had left the road, some nine miles west of Covington, and concealed himself in a gorge of the mountain, where he was accidentally discovered by Mr. JOHN WYATT, who was unarmed; and on RUCKER's appeal to be furnished with food and allowed to rest until night, (at the same time showing his six shooter,) WYATT took him food and then returned to inform the Provost Guard of his lurking place. It seems the guard, of five or six men, placed themselves in the ravine on either side of RUCKER, with the purpose of closing in from both sides and capturing him. By this time it was growing dark—how the whole day was spent we are not informed—and he escaped by flanking one of the parties in the brush and darkness, leaving in their hands his horse, shawl, &c. Some further pursuit was made in vain, and information sent on to the various routes leading to the enemy's lines. RUCKER is represented as suffering much from hunger, exposure and sickness. Whether he has been able to effect his escape to the enemy is not yet ascertained.

WHY IS THE SOUTH NOT RECOGNIZED.

Correspondence Richmond Enquirer, 6th.

The first light, as we believe, that will break through the enveloping clouds of this tremendous revolution, will dawn where the sun emerges—across the Atlantic.

It will come in the shape of a combined movement by foreign nations in favor of our recognition as an independent Power. Not the most remote ray of hope, we think, glimmers above the horizon of our hemisphere to flash a solitary ray across the murky expanse. The situation of the two combatants, and the overwhelming issue at stake between them, forbids that there should be any.

The issue is nothing less than one of life and death, in which defeat involves to one party bankruptcy and ruin more overwhelming than ever overtook a nation, and to the other a debasing enslavement more intolerable than the most abject serf ever endured. In such a dilemma how can the combatants ever settle a peace? It is with a settled conviction of the impracticability of any other adjustment that we say, look to the East for light. Our soldiers have done and are still doing all that can be done on the field.

Victory after victory crowns our arms. But where is the hope of conquering a peace from a nation which, the moment it grants it upon our terms, seals its own ruin and destruction? We do not mean by this view of the case to disparage the heroism of our troops and the skill of our Generals. Far from it. It is to their noble achievements we shall have to point as evidence of our ability to maintain our independence when we ask from foreign Powers to recognize us as worthy the precious boon.

The idea we would convey is simply that valor and arms have done and are doing their part in this tremendous hour, and wise statesmanship and diplomacy must come to their rescue and support. *It is evident the counsels of the camp have transcended in ability, up to this time, the counsels of the Cabinet. The wily Prime Minister of the Lincoln Government appreciates, we fear, better than our chief counsellors do, the telling influence of diplomatic strategy in this war.*

FROM OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

The Episcopal Appointments of Lord Palmerston.

From an English Paper.

At a time when the appointment of one of the highest spiritual officers of the Church is under consideration, it may be interesting to glance at the nominations to the episcopal bench which have been made during Lord PALMERSTON's Premiership, representing as they do a larger amount of ecclesiastical patronage than has fallen to the hands of any Minister in modern days. The present Prime Minister came into power in February, 1855, upon the overthrow of Lord ABERDEEN's Government, consequent on the adverse vote of the House of Commons on the conduct of the Russian war, and held office until defeated in February, 1858, on the Conspiracy Bill. After remaining in opposition for sixteen months, Lord PALMERSTON again assumed the Premiership in June, 1859, so that the noble Viscount's reign as First Lord of the Treasury has altogether extended over a period of seven years and four months. During the year 1855 not a single vacancy occurred amongst the right reverend occupants of the Episcopal bench, but in the following year Lord PALMERSTON was called upon to make no less than five appointments; namely, to the bishoprics of Carlisle, Durham, Gloucester and Bristol, London and Ripon. The annual value of those sees respectively is as follows: London, £10,000; Durham, £8,000; Gloucester and Bristol, £5,000; Carlisle, £4,500; and Ripon, £4,500, showing a total annual value of £32,000. To the see of Ripon Dr. BICKERSTETH was appointed—Dr. LONGLEY, who had previously held it, being translated to Durham. Dr. VILLIERS was installed at Carlisle, Dr. BARING at Gloucester and Bristol, while the metropolitan See, vacant through the resignation of Bishop BLOMFIELD, was conferred on Dr. TAIT, Dean of Carlisle. In 1857 there was but one vacancy, and that was in the See of Norwich, value £4,500. To this bishopric Dr. PELHAM was appointed. Passing over the intermission in Lord PALMERSTON's power, which took place during the years 1858 and 1859, we come to 1860, a year in which many rich pieces of ecclesiastical patronage fell to the disposal of the Lord of Broadlands. In the month of May died Dr. MUSGRAVE, Archbishop of York, the revenue of the See being £10,000 per annum. Dr. LONGLEY was now translated from Durham to York, Dr. VILLIERS was translated from Carlisle to Durham, and Dr. WALDEGRAVE was placed in the vacant See of Carlisle. The same year also witnessed vacancies in the bishoprics of Rochester and Worcester, each of the value of £5,000 per annum. To the former was appointed Dr. WIGRAM, and to the latter Dr. PHILPOT. Dr. VILLIERS did not long survive his translation from Carlisle to Durham. He died in 1861, and was succeeded by Dr. BARING. The translation of the latter prelate rendered vacant the see of Gloucester and Bristol, which was given to Dr. THOMSON. But it was not until the Autumn of 1862 that the richest pieces of Church preferment fell to the disposal of Lord PALMERSTON. In the month of August, in that year, the venerable Primate of Ireland, the Right Rev. Lord JOHN BERESFORD, who had been in failing health for many months, was gathered to his fathers at the age of nearly 90 years. The value of the primacy was about £14,500 a year, and to it succeeded a near relative of the deceased, the Right Rev. Lord MARCUS GERVAIS BERESFORD, aforementioned Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Armagh. The vacancy created by this translation was filled by Dr. VERSCHOYLE, Dean of Ferns. But the richest of all prizes of ecclesiastical patronage was shortly to fall into the hands of the lucky Premier. The aged Archbishop of Canterbury was gradually sinking from exhaustion consequent on natural decay, and swiftly followed the Primate of all Ireland to the grave. On the 6th of September, by the death of Dr. SUMNER, the Primacy of all England, with an income of £15,000, fell to the disposal of Lord PALMERSTON. As in the case of York, the Premier, in filling this archiepiscopal see, contrived to make three appointments out of one vacancy. Dr. LONGLEY was translated for the third time within six years, and sent from York to Canterbury. Dr. THOMSON was promoted from Gloucester and Bristol to the Archbishopric of York, while Dr. ELLICOTT, Dean of Exeter, was appointed Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. And now, with the autumn of 1863, the fourth Archbishopric has fallen in. The death of Dr. WHATELY gives the Premier a piece of patronage value £7,[illegible] per annum. Lord PALMERSTON has twice filled the Bishopric of Cork, Dr. FITZGERALD, who was appointed in 1857, having been translated from this see to that of Killaloe in 1861. He has likewise supplied vacancies in many Irish deaneries, and in England those of Canterbury, Westminster, Carlisle, Ripon, Lincoln, Gloucester and Bristol, and Exeter twice.

The united annual value of the Sees held by the 27 prelates who constitute the English hierarchy is £151,200, and of this Lord PALMERSTON has had the disposal of very nearly one-half—or £78,500. Vast as this amount of patronage might appear, it shows more strikingly by contrast with that which has fallen to the lot of previous Prime Ministers. Sir ROBERT PEEL held office from 1841 to 1846, and in these five years filled as many bishoprics—those of Chichester, Ely, Lichfield, Oxford and St. Asaph, with an annual value of £22,400. During the six *years of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Administration, from 1846 to 1852, the amount of patronage which fell to his disposal was just as* much as that which in one year alone (1856) fell to Lord PALMERSTON. Lord JOHN filled the Primacy, and the bishoprics of Chester, Hereford, Llandaff and Manchester, with an aggregate revenue of £32,100 per annum. During Lord ABERDEEN's Ministry, from 1852 to 1855, the bishoprics of Bath and Wells, Lincoln, and Salisbury were filled, with an annual income of £5,000 each. The Earl of Derby has holden office altogether about two years and two months—namely, ten months in 1852, and sixteen months in 1858-59. The only Episcopal appointment made by the Conservative leader was that of Dr. CAMPBELL to the Bishopric of Bangor in 1859, the revenues of the see being £4,000 a year. From these calculations it will be seen that the aggregate amount of patronage disposed of by Sir ROBERT PEEL, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Derby amounted to £75,400. So that Lord PALMERSTON, in seven years, has, within the small sum of £3,000, disposed of as much Church patronage as his predecessors in the Premiership during a period of sixteen years. But when we take into consideration the noble Viscount's Irish patronage, representing a total of £[illegible] per annum, and add this to the £78,500, the value of his English Church preferments, we have a grand total of £[illegible], or a yearly sum amounting very nearly to £100,000.

Such is the annual value of the appointments which have been made by the present Prime Minister. Of the 27 prelates who sit in the House of Lords, no less than ten have been placed there by Lord PALMERSTON. Add to these five Irish Sees, and the number of the present Premier's bishops is increased to 15. Twice has he filled the Archbishopric of York, once the Archbishoprics of Canterbury and Armagh, whilst that of Dublin yet remains to be filled. Three times has the noble lord been called upon to appoint new overseers to the dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol, and Durham; twice has he filled the vacant Bishoprics of Carlisle and Cork, and once those of London, Rochester, Norwich, Worcester and Ripon. Of the 27 prelates on the Episcopal benches, ten owe their position to Lord Palmerston; five to Sir Robert Peel; four to Lord Russell; three to the Earl of Aberdeen; two, the Bishops of Peterborough and St. David's, to Lord Melbourne; one, the Bishop of Winchester, to Lord Liverpool; one, the Bishop of Exeter, to the Duke of Wellington; and one, the Bishop of Bangor, to the Earl of Derby. The senior prelate is the Bishop of Winchester, appointed in 1827; the junior is the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, consecrated in 1863. The richest bishopric is that of Winchester, value £10,417; the least in point of revenue is that of St. David's, £4,500. The oldest prelate is the Bishop of Exeter, now in his 86th year; the youngest is the Archbishop of York, now in his 44th.

The Condition of China.

From the London Times.

The condition of China at this moment is singularly calculated to interest an intelligent observer. The oldest Monarchy in the world is not only a prey to intestine war, but is becoming, apparently, such a field for European adventure as recent generations have never known. An exact parallel to the case we find nowhere, but the nearest resemblance may be detected in the Italian contests of the Middle Ages, or the events of Indian history a century ago. The most characteristic feature is, perhaps, the rebellion itself, for no country but China could sustain the ravages of a sanguinary insurrection for years together without political dissolution. In that Empire, however, rebellions have been not only constant, but chronic. The immense extent and enormous population of the State have enabled its successive Governments to neglect and outlast internal disorders which to any other State in the world would have proved absolute ruin. To an Emperor enthroned in a luxurious palace on the borders of Tartary it signified but little what occurred in the remote province of Canton. Neither a domestic rebellion nor an English war affected materially his comfort or his finances, and the political disease was allowed to run its course, while the Constitution escaped any vital injury. Now, however, the circumstances are different. Perhaps the rebellion, though more extensive than insurrections of former ages, would eventually die out and leave the ancient Monarchy surviving; but it happens that China is no longer so secluded from the rest of the world as to keep its quarrels to itself. European wars, followed by European treaties, have brought European settlers into the Empire and the superior race has been invited by the competitors for power, to step into the arena and take part in the conflict. The Chinese are borrowing not only guns and gunboats, but soldiers and seamen, from the nations of the West; and the rebels bid against the Imperialists for these powerful allies. The natural result is a crop of adventurers—men who recognize their own element in this promising warfare, who choose their own sides, like the Free Lances of ancient wars, and dictate their own terms to their employers. What these modern condottieri may do it is impossible to conjecture; but thrones were once founded in India by men of less ability than those now engaged in China.

The merit of recognizing the Chinese insurgents as belligerents, entitled to equality of consideration, belongs to an American. Until the secession of Col. BURGEVINE the Imperialists had a monopoly of this species of [illegible]; but the defection of so skillful an officer to the [illegible] of the rebels has given an example the importance of which it would be difficult to overrate. It is known that the precedent has been denounced, that the man himself has been proclaimed as a traitor, and that a price has been set on his head by the Imperial authorities. It appears, also, that the American Consul condemns the act, and that he would lend his aid to the transportation of the offender; but all this is unlikely to weigh against the obvious temptations which a competition for such services will produce. At no time, perhaps, in the history of Europe was there a larger mass of soldiership afloat and available than at present. The Polish insurrection and the American civil war have absorbed much of it, but enough remains to impart an entirely new character to the rebellion in China if it should really be attracted in that direction. An infinite population, an immeasurable territory, and a chaos of strife furnish elements which a military adventurer would readily turn to account. The Consuls of all nations in China have protested against proceedings so subversive of recent views and hopes, but there lies the carcass, and it will be hard to prevent the eagles from gathering together.

There needed but this always probable event to assimilate the position of Europeans in China to that of Europeans in India a hundred years since. The distinction between the two cases lay in this—that whereas India was virtually divided into many independent and rival Governments when we interfered in its affairs, China was still actually as well as nominally one realm under one Sovereign. There was a rebellion, no doubt, as there had often been before, but it was regarded as a rebellion, and nothing better, while in no part or province of the Empire was there any Vizier, or Nabob, or Rajah whose cause might be embraced, as that of a regular belligerent, against his neighbor or his Suzerain. The intervention, therefore, of Europeans in China was exclusively on behalf of the Imperial Government, and the rivalry of the supporting Powers was confined to competition for the favor of the Celestial Throne. But if BURGEVINE's example finds many imitators, and if the cause of the rebels should come to be regarded as sufficiently legitimate for an adventurer's adoption, we may witness exactly such a state of things as was produced by the old contest of French and English in the Carnatic. On each side "disciplined Chinese," or, in other words, Sepoys, will be led to battle by European or American officers, and on each side the victories due to such guidance will be rewarded with honors, wealth and power.

The Polish Question.

The Vienna *Presse* of the 20th ult. has a leader upon the present state of the negotiations with regard to Poland, in which the following occurs:

"After several weeks of negotiation between Vienna, Paris, and London, the three Powers appear to have at last succeeded in coming to an understanding upon a common step in the Polish question. We were informed yesterday from Paris, that the understanding was based upon acceptance of Earl RUSSELL's forfeiture proposal. This is assuredly not the case. Earl RUSSELL's proposition, to declare that Russia has no longer any claim to Poland—the so-called *théorie de forfeiture*—is upon the contrary to be regarded as now entirely set aside. We have stated that this English proposal encountered very decided opposition in the Vienna cabinet, and we hear now that this opposition was most plainly expressed in two explanatory notes of Count RECHBERG to the cabinet of St. James. The second of these dispatches only left Vienna for London a few days ago, and it is said that Count APPONYI has postponed his departure in order to await the reply of Earl RUSSELL in Vienna, and then, furnished with the instructions of his Government, to return to his post in London. Probably the main cause of the abandonment of the English forfeiture proposal was that thoroughly reliable information had been privately received from St. Petersburgh of the manner in which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF intended to meet the eventual annulment of Russia's treaty rights to the possession of Poland. When the Russian Minister was made acquainted with Earl RUSSELL's proposition, he is said to have observed: 'If the Powers take this step, we shall make note of it, and draw our inferences. We have long been of opinion that Poland forfeited the constitution conferred upon her by the Emperor ALEXANDER I. through the revolution of 1830-31, and since that period it is to be regarded as a country conquered by Russia. If the treaties in favor of Poland are annulled, the correctness of our view will be confirmed, and Russia will not be the one to raise an objection.' What will be the practical result of the denial of Russia's treaty rights to Poland? If the Powers step forward with such a declaration, and are not resolved to impart emphasis to it with 300,000 bayonets, the annulment would be wholly meaningless; for, as the three Powers are resolved not to make war, the intended declaration would amount to *carte blanche* to Russia to do as she likes with Poland. It is not improbable that the Vienna cabinet informed the cabinets of Paris and London of the view entertained by Russia, and that in consequence Earl RUSSELL's proposition was allowed to drop. Some days ago we stated that the cabinet of the Tuileries had offered to substitute for the English proposal an identical ultimatum of the three Powers, and that in Paris prospects of gaining the adhesion of Austria and England were thought to exist. We learn now that this expectation has been realized. After lengthened negotiations the cabinets of Vienna and Paris are agreed upon addressing a definite declaration to Russia in the form of a summons, plainly pointing out the consequences of further refusal, *and calling upon her for strict execution of the six points. In the identical note of the Powers, Russia* will be reminded of the similar conclusion of their last dispatches, which reiterated reference to the responsibility incurred by persistence in her present policy will impart to the step of the Powers in a certain degree the character of an ultimatum. Already, we are informed, the draft of the new State paper has been sketched, exchanged between the three cabinets, and the definite settlement and dispatch of the identical note may be very shortly expected."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—The Berlin correspondent of the London *Herald* gives a harrowing picture of the condition of Ukraine, a large and fertile province of unhappy Poland: "The Governor of that and the adjoining provinces of Volhynia and Podolia, Gen. ANNENCOFF, crushes the unfortunate inhabitants with ruinous taxes and a system of persecution of the most uncompromising and barbarous character. In the citadel of Kiow, and in the most forbidding prisons of the provincial towns, several thousands of political prisoners languish in the midst of vermin and filth of every description, with no other food than a loathsome kind of gruel, which they are forced to eat with their fingers. Torture has become an accepted means of extorting confessions. Prisoners are starved, deprived of drink until they are driven to the verge of insanity, interrupted in their sleep at frequent intervals, and often nearly flogged to death. Besides those who are in the prisons, thousands of youths, landowners, tradesmen, priests, and peasants, have been exiled to Siberia, their clothes torn, their feet bare, and their arms loaded with chains. Many districts are completely depopulated; the estates of all who belong to the insurrection, or are suspected of having belonged to it, have been sequestrated, their proprietors banished or imprisoned, and their wives and children turned out to beg in the roads. The corn in many fields is still standing, the peasantry being encouraged to remain idle by the Government; all trade is paralyzed, and the merchants refuse to buy corn at a third of its value, although the cost of labor has increased threefold. Any one neglecting to pay the Government tax of 10 per cent. has his estate occupied by the troops, and everything on it sold for mere trifles to the peasantry. Decrees rivaling each other in severity are published daily. The last orders the landowners to give up all the corn on their estates to the Government. This, to many of them, is ruin, as the corn in his fields often constitutes the whole of the land-owner's income. All employes of Polish descent, and persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, are being transplanted into Asiatic Russia. This is part of a gigantic scheme for rooting out the Polish element from the whole of Poland, which is now being carried out over the whole of the territory occupied by Poland in 1772."

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CATHOLIC.—The death is announced of the head of one of the most distinguished Roman Catholic families in England, Mr. JOSEPH WELD, of Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire. Mr. JOSEPH WELD was born on the 27th of January, 1777, and was the third son of Mr. THOMAS WELD, of Lulworth, the founder of Stonyhurst College. His eldest brother, THOMAS, on the death of his wife, in 1815, took orders in the Church of Rome. In 1830 Pope Pius VIII. made him a Cardinal, the first English Cardinal since the Pontificate of CLEMENT IX. Cardinal WELD transferred his estates to his brother, though he himself did not die till April, 1837. In August, 1830, Mr. WELD received CHARLES X. and the exiled royal family of France at his ancestral seat, which had previously been visited by royalty, viz., by JAMES I., CHARLES II., JAMES III., GEORGE III., and GEORGE IV. (when Prince of Wales). CHARLES X. and his family remained the guests of Mr. WELD for some days, till their removal to Holyrood Palace. Mr. WELD was a Roman Catholic, as his family had been for centuries, but he was a liberal and tolerant gentleman. His tenantry in Dorsetshire never felt the pressure of the religious "screw," and it was known throughout the estate that the word and the honor of "WELD of Lulworth" were pledged to abstinence from religious bigotry.

Mr. WELD, who has also been widely known for his prowess in yachting, was always very fortunate in the construction and sailing of his vessels, and his success in the many contests in which his yachts have been engaged was remarkable.—*London Times.*

NEAPOLITAN BRIGANDAGE.—CARUSO, of all the Neapolitan brigands, the monster in atrocities, continues to evade pursuit, and to mark his way with blood and pillage. Every one he meets, irrespective of age or sex, is murdered. After his defeat at Francavilla, the troops who pursued him found the bodies of fourteen of the peasantry; at another place eighteen were murdered; at Craco a portion of the band came on ten women who were washing outside the village, carried off six, and brutally violated them. At Morcone they broke into the house of a gentleman who was absent from home, and murdered his wife, another woman, and five persons besides, their respective ages being 62, 54, 49, 20, 9, 7, 4. Recently, some of the brigands entered the house of the parish priest of Cerchiara during the night by means of ladders, and finding him in bed, made him get up and dress himself, and then took him, together with his maid-servant, into the woods, where they shot him. The girl was allowed to return without suffering any ill treatment. The priest, it appears, had been in the hands of the brigands before, and had made his escape without paying any ransom, and it was for this that he was murdered.

—Tamberlik and Mme. Nantier-Didiee are now in the Russian Capital, and have been singing in the "Trovatore." They have been received with great enthusiasm, though it was considered that Tamberlik's voice indicated that rest was required. Mlle. Fioretti sang for the first time the music of "Leonora," and although she had the disadvantage of appearing after Mme. Bosio and another equally clever singer, her success was immense. The first appearance of Giuglini was awaited with great impatience.

—A correspondent of the London *Post* writes from Rome: "The Pope continues to show himself in public. This afternoon I saw him walk all the way up the Corso from the Piazza del Popolo to the Piazza di Venezia, followed by his noble guards and equipages. His Holiness, who looked rather thin in the face, but stout in the body, walked a good pace, pausing only occasionally to give his blessing to the groups of bystanders, who knelt to receive it."

—The Prince of Wales has, by an act of renunciation just laid before the Diet of the Duchy of Coburg-Gotha, renounced for himself and his male descendants—so long as his brothers and their heirs male shall continue in direct line—the Crown of the Duchy. The act of renunciation, made in conformity with a law expressly assented to by the late Prince Consort, is confirmed by King Leopold of Belgium, as the guardian of Prince Alfred and his brothers.

—The office of reporter on the Bengali Press has now been sanctioned by the Government of India. It will be the duty of the official Bengali translator, who is the son of a Serampore missionary, to send in a report to the Lieutenant-Governor every week of the social and political contents of the native papers. In all Bengal, with its 41,000,000 people, are twenty-four papers edited by natives. Of these six are in English, only four in Hindustani, and fourteen in Bengali.

—The Levant *Herald* gives a very gloomy account of the state of affairs in Syria, and urgently calls upon the Turkish Government to send reinforcements thither. According to this journal the Arabs of the desert, the Druses and the Metualis have united for the purposes of plunder and commotion, and the Turkish troops are too weak to oppose them. It is said that the merchants of Beyrout are trembling for the advances which they have made on the cotton crop.

—WILLIAM FRY, an old Tyne seaman, died two weeks since at the age of 87, in the village of Tynemouth, Eng. FRY was well known to all who visited that seaside watering-place. He was among the few old Tyne men spared who fought under NELSON. He was aboard the British fleet at Ostend and Copenhagen, and fought under Lord NELSON and Admiral DUNCAN. He was wounded in the left hand, and for many years after he retired from sea he kept bathing machines at Tynemouth.

—Twelve years ago a shepherd in search of a fox, in one of the many dens near the summit of Ben Lavigh, Scotland, lost his watch. Search was made for it at the time, but it was not recovered until recently, when one of the Royal Engineers, employed in the examination of the plans of that district, stumbled upon it, very little the worse for being exposed to the storms of such an altitude for the period of a dozen years. The person who lost it is since dead, but it has been restored to his son.

—Alderman WILLIAM LAWRENCE, who has been elected to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, is the eldest son of the late Alderman WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the founder of the well-known firm of Messrs. WM. LAWRENCE & SONS, builders and contractors, of which the Lord Mayor elect is now the senior partner, the second partner being his brother. The Lord Mayor elect is a bachelor, and his sister, Miss LAWRENCE, will be the Lady Mayoress.

—It is rumored in the region of the Divorce Court, says the London *Star*, that the new Judge will soon have to deal with a case more extraordinary than any which occupied the time of his predecessor. It is said that the wife of a clergyman is the respondent, and that the co-respondent is so eminent in position, and has been so long and so much before the public, that the interest likely to be excited by the case will equal, if it do not exceed, that created some years ago by the celebrated trial in which Lord MELBOURNE appeared as defendant.

—Is it not remarkable, that nothing is heard of that noble gift of Mr. PEABODY to the poor of London—£150,000—which he wished, principally to be devoted to the improvement of the poorer class of dwellings? Beyond a little negotiation, a little letter-writing, and a good deal of feeble praise of Mr. PEABODY and the committee (only the former deserving it), nothing has been done. What the committee is about—with plots of ground ready for them, and *enormous funds at their disposal—no one knows.*

—The humanity of JABLONOWSKI, the intrepid leader of the Poles, is mentioned in the *Invalide Russe*. After the unfortunate affair of Popehany, where the Russians were beaten, that officer himself paid the greatest attention to the Russian wounded. One of their chasseurs was the object of his particular attention. The wounded soldier was placed on a litter with the greatest care, and JABLONOWSKI addressed him, saying, "Heaven protect you, poor fellow, for you are no longer able to assist either us or your Czar."

—A correspondent of a London paper writes: "I have just returned from Germany, after a month's knocking about. I had glorious weather, and saw all the little kings at Frankfort. There is a good anecdote of one of them. He wanted his army instructed in the use of the Armstrong gun, and got one, but was obliged to ask leave of the next king to have the target put up in his kingdom, his own not being big enough for the Armstrong range."

—Some curious incidents which marked the proceedings at the late Tamworth election, in which Right Hon. Sir ROBERT PEEL figured in anything but a creditable guise, are to be brought in a significant form before the public mind. Proceedings are to be taken against the brave and erratic Baronet, in connection with certain acts of violence in which he bore a prominent part, or for which he made himself immediately responsible.

—The youthful King of the Greeks has been presented with an address by a deputation of Ionian subjects resident in Paris. His Majesty appears determined to lose no spectacle in the French Capital which may contribute to his amusement, for since his arrival from England the opera, the racecourse, and the boulevards have found in him a constant visitor.

—The *Gazette des Etrangers* says that the Annamite Ambassadors, struck with admiration of the actresses of the Paris theatres, have ordered of the costume-makers specimens of the principal female costumes worn in the fairy pieces at the Opera and elsewhere. When asked what they intended to do with them, they replied that they meant to adopt them as the ordinary attire of their wives and daughters.

—A letter from Como states that, in consequence of the recent heavy rains, a fatal land-slip has occurred at Lemma, near that town, by which five houses were thrown down and 40 persons killed. Immediately on hearing of the disaster, the Italian Government placed funds at the disposal of the Prefect of Como for the relief of the families of the sufferers.

—Capt. C. C. Chesney, R. E., Professor of Military History, Sandhurst College, England, has written, and Messrs. Smith & Elder, of London, have published, *A Military View of the Recent Campaigns in Virginia and Maryland*. This is said to be the first book which has been written on the American War by an English officer.

—Capt. BLAKELEY, in a letter to the London *Times*, states that the Blakeley cannon (or rather carronade, for it was only ten calibres long) which burst at Charleston was not one made at Richmond by Capt. BROOKE, but was a 12¾-inch one manufactured in the North of England from his designs, and for the failure of which he holds himself responsible.

—An awful tragedy took place recently in Wolfstown, Canada. The wife of one JAMES SHERIDAN, while in a state of insanity, killed four of her children—the eldest being a fine girl of fifteen. The instrument used was an ax, with which the bodies were shockingly mangled. Her husband was absent at the time.

—There has just been discovered in Spain a document of considerable interest to the literary history of that country, being the receipt for 112,500 maravedis paid to the Fathers of the Trinity for the ransom of the author of *Don Quixote*, then a prisoner in the hands of the Moors. The receipt states that the prisoner was then thirty-three years of age, and had lost his left arm.

—Latest accounts from the Crimea prepare us for intelligence of the Czar's sudden widowhood by the loss of his Imperial Consort, whom that warmer climate has failed to benefit in the latest stage of infirmity.

—The *Times of India* states that the Japanese city of Kagosima, nearly destroyed by a bombardment of the British squadron, was of vast extent. It was protected along its entire front by some twelve batteries excellently mounted. After the bombardment, the city was one mass of ruins.

—Many of the fruit trees in the neighborhood of Cherbourg are now, for the second time, in full bloom, and several of the gardens exposed to a southern aspect present the appearance of the month of May rather than of October.

—Two Parisian dames recently had a quarrel. They fought a duel and one was wounded.

The guardians of the Bois de Vincennes found these dames satisfying their honor in the approved style with cold steel, and did not secure the weapons before blood was actually drawn.

—A lion belonging to a menagerie in Spain lately achieved his independence by breaking through his cage. He had killed three men, severely wounded twelve others, and was proceeding to exterminate the population, when he called at a butcher's shop, attracted by the meat that was already dressed. He ate and was caught.

—A respectable woman, named Dubois, has just died at Roscrenoult, (Orne,) at the age of 103, being born on the 24th of August, 1760. She retained the use of all her faculties to the last. She had 11 children, and died at the house of her youngest son, the Curé of Roscrenoult, whom, although now in the 60th year of his age, she always called the *petit*.

—According to statistical returns, French coal-mines at present produce about eight millions of tons per annum; twelve or fifteen years ago the annual yield was only 4½ or 5 millions. The coal dug every year in England amounts to 80 millions of tons, just ten times the quantity produced in France.

—*The late M. Billault* leaves two daughters, one married to M. Busson, an advocate and member of the Legislative Body, and the other to M. Colas de la Noué, Master of Requests at the Council of State, and belonging to an ancient family of the Orleans country.

—Mr. Gould, the English ornithologist, has written to the Secretary of the Adelaide Institution in South Australia, stating that one of the birds discovered during Stuart's exploration was a new species of paroquet, and which he has named Polytelis *Alexandra, in honor of the Princess of Wales*.

—Prince Napoleon, on going to the Hummum, in London, had the distinguished honor of taking his Turkish bath in the same room with Heenan, the American prize-fighter. Heenan was introduced to the Prince, and they smoked a chibouk together.

—In the Social Science Congress at Edinburgh, recently, Lord Brougham, in speaking of Prince Alfred, said that he was "as excellent a young man as ever was known in this world." How happy the Prince must feel at this pat on the back.

—"We are assured," says the *Nation*, of Paris, "that the Emperor has offered to Marshal the Duke de Malakoff the place of Governor of the Invalids, but that the Marshal has declined the honor, preferring to retain his present position."

—The *Phare de la Loire* announces, on the authority of a despatch from St. Petersburgh, that the Duchess de Montebello is in an alarming state of health. Her children, who were in Paris, adds that journal, have been sent for in haste.

—Poor Alphonse de Lamartine is again in difficulties. There is a most painful advertisement in the French papers setting forth that unless a large sum of money can be raised for him his estates must be sold.

—A window has lately been put up in Westminster Abbey in memory of Vincent Novello. It forms one of the lancet-lights in the north transept. The subject is appropriate—St. Cecilia and her attendant choristers.

—A letter from Naples states that Mr. Layard has been spending several weeks in Naples, to obtain a thorough knowledge of the present condition of the southern provinces, the causes of brigandage and the causes of its protracted endurance.

—Mr. W. H. Russell, the historian of the Crimea, &c., has been residing for some weeks at Loch Rosque, Ross-shire, in the shooting quarters of Colin John Mackenzie, Esq.

—Anonyma, the famous female about whom so much was talked some time ago, is said to be at present keeping a large ginshop in the West End of London.

—The Viscount and Viscountess Victor Hugo have just affianced their daughter to Mr. Albert Pensen, an English officer who distinguished himself in the Crimean war.

—The French squadron of iron-clad steamers left Brest on Oct. 19 to go through its second series of experiments. During the trip they are to visit the Azores and Canary Isles.

—"Ieker Iemands Bagaadje," by Charles Dickens, has received a very favorable review in a recent number of a critical Dutch journal. The English of this title is simply "Somebody's Luggage."

—Herr Joachim intends giving a series of concerts in March, in Vienna. It is said that, imitating the example set by Daub, he has serious thoughts of taking up his permanent abode there.

—Mr. Bentley is about to produce an edition of the "Ingoldsby Legends," with six illustrations of infinite humor by Cruickshank, Leech, and Tenniel.

—The Duke de Persigny is about to publish a new edition of his *Memoir on the Pyramids of Egypt*, with great additions.

—It has been reckoned up that London takes one hundred acres of "leading articles" every morning, except Sunday, to its breakfast.

—Lord Palmerston has just entered on his 80th year, he having been born on the 20th of October, 1784.

—The Prince and Princess of Joinville have passed some days at Amsterdam, at which place they arrived from the Hague in strict *incognito*.

—Mme. Bazaine, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico, has just died at Croissy-sur-Seine.

—The funeral of the late Archbishop Whately took place on Oct. 15, in Dublin. A large throng was in attendance.

—A new novel is promised by Thackeray. It will be given by installments in the *Cornhill*.

—It is announced that the second daughter of Count de Montalembert is about to take the veil.

An Important Question.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE VACATED LANDS.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The following letter from a prominent officer in our army, now in the South, a graduate of West Point, and a man of comprehensive views, will be read with much interest. It opens up a subject of vast importance to the public—one which deserves far more attention than it has received. As the views of the writer are clearly and ably expressed, it is unnecessary for us to add anything by way of recommendation.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT NORTHEAST LOUISIANA, GOODRICH'S LANDING, Oct. 8, 1863.

Hon. Henry T. Blow, St. Louis, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I write to you as my friend and as a public man, taking interest in whatever concerns the public good. There is an immense gold field down here, and nobody appears to know it. I want it thrown open to the people, so the people can work in it. I refer to the many abandoned plantations from Helena, Ark., to Natchez, La. The owners, most of them, have fled with their negroes to Texas and elsewhere, leaving land that should be occupied. During this year some of the plantations have been worked by Northern men, by hiring negro labor. But few leases were given, as it was late in the season when the idea of cultivation was thought of. Three Commissioners were appointed by Gen. THOMAS, who gave the leases. The plan was the best that could be adopted on the spur of the moment. What leases were given expire in February next, and then I want to see a large laboring population from the North come down here and fill up the country. I lived at Fort Kearney during two gold excitements—one was California, the other Pike's Peak. I saw the great numbers of people that moved there to dig for gold. The gold got there was nothing to what can be made by coming to this country. Let the prospect be advertised in the newspapers of the West, that every man coming down here can have eighty or two hundred acres of cotton land, according to his means for working it, to work for one year. Two hundred acres of land means 200 bales of cotton, the net price of which in New-York will be $40,000. If 80 acres, it will be $16,000. With hired labor cotton can be raised at five cents per pound, which gives a profit of forty-five cents per pound, net. No farmer in the North ever dreamed of such profit; and if the advantages of coming here were known they would flock down here by thousands. This matter should be brought to the notice of Government. You will naturally say the Commissioners appointed are the ones to do it, if it has anything to recommend it; but I am sorry to say the interests of the Commissioners are opposed to the plan, as they are interested in plantations themselves, and next year wish to make leases of large tracts to one person or persons of large capital, who may hire others to look after their business. I want the men of moderate means, our Western laborers, here. They will be a militia to take care of the country, and our troops can go elsewhere. The persons who cultivate the next cotton crop are the ones who will buy the land here. Shall this land be distributed among a few and in large tracts, or is it not to the interests of our Government and our people that it should be owned in small tracts? The best way is what the Commissioners would have, for they will be extensive purchasers. On this question they are perfectly rotten; and for the good of our country, and to rebuke selfishness, I want to head them off. For the good of the slaves freed by Mr. LINCOLN's proclamation, I wish it, for to a great extent the ground will be tilled by their labor; and I want a large population of white people here, so their labor will be in demand and be respected, and combinations of a few capitalists cannot be made against them. We have uprooted one aristocracy here; let us not establish by our own act one of another kind. The question of title to the land must not make timid a man who is thinking to come here. The cultivation for one year is enough to induce him to come. A man that [illegible] can go back home at the end of the year with at least eight thousand dollars in his pocket—would he make one-third that by staying at home. See what you can do toward sending the thousands to our gold fields, and locating a large population on the banks of the Mississippi River. See Secretary CHASE on the subject. Any man who has seen the emigrants going to California and Pike's Peak knows the inducement and recommendation for coming here. Every officer I have spoken to on the subject favors it. Those who want to plant largely and be the future aristocrats here oppose it. Now is the time to change the destiny of this country. I hope you will work favorably and immediately for it.

Yours truly,

FROM MEXICO AND THE WEST INDIES.

Arrival of Gen. Forey from Vera Cruz—Jalapa and Perote Reported Taken by the French—News from St. Domingo—8,000 Men and $1,000,000 on the Way from Spain—The Insurgents Defeated by Santana—San Cristobal Taken by Gen. Gandara.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1863.

Gen. FOREY arrived here on the morning of the 27th ult., on board of the French steamer-of-war *Panama*, from Vera Cruz, receiving the customary salute due to his rank of Marshal of France from the various forts in the harbor, which was returned in the usual manner by the French vessel. M. DE SALIGNY did not come as it was supposed he would have done, Gen. FOREY being only accompanied by his Staff and a few French officers who are returning to France.

As soon as the vessel had anchored in the bay, an Aid-de-Camp of the Captain-General and a naval officer proceeded on board to pay their respects to the illustrious visitor on the part of the Captain-General and the Admiral of the Spanish fleet. Gen. FOREY came ashore in the afternoon, and proceeded with his suite to visit the Captain-General at the Palace, in carriages that had been sent by the Government. The visit did not last more than a quarter of an hour, and on taking leave the French Marshal paid a visit to the Admiral, after which he took a drive in the fashionable promenade of the city, called the Paseo de Tacon, as far as the Captain-General's suburban and Summer residence, the "Quinta de los Molinos," with which he expressed himself highly delighted. The day was concluded by himself and suite taking dinner at the Hotel de Inglaterra, at which the Captain-General's Aid for the day, the Conde de Romero, who had constantly accompanied Marshal FOREY, assisted.

It was the intention of Gen. FOREY to have left on the following day, but, on account of being invited by the Captain-General to a dinner to take place on the ensuing Thursday, his departure was delayed until Friday, the 30th.

The news brought from Mexico by the French is little or nothing, all we hear being a report that Perote and Jalapa had been occupied by their troops. The *French* military possession of the country appears, however, to be very uncertain, and it is reported here that FOREY acknowledged to a person of distinction *that it would be impossible for them to hold the country unless more troops were sent from France.*

From Santo Domingo, also, the news received is very meagre. In spite of what the Spanish papers say, the insurrection is of a most formidable nature, and it will require great efforts to put it down, even if it can be done at all. Advices have been sent to the Government here from Spain, informing it that 8,000 soldiers and a million of dollars are on the way to the Antilles from Europe. Both men and money are much wanted, for nearly all the troops on the island, consisting of the "Army of Cuba," have been sent to St. Domingo, there only remaining for the service of the island three battalions—a "corporal's guard," considering its immense extent and numerous military exigencies. It is the same with the other Spanish island of Porto Rico, from which nearly all the troops have been dispatched to St. Domingo, Gen. VARGAS, the new Captain-General of the last-named island having taken with him, it is said, the battalion of Valladolid, which was doing garrison duty at Porto Rico, the capital.

The last advices received from St. Domingo are contained in the *Redactor*, of Santiago de Cuba, of the 22d ult., which gives the following details:

"Yesterday morning there entered this port, proceeding from Samana and Puerta Plata, in forty hours from the last-named place, Her Majesty's steamer *Hernan Cortes*, bringing seven officers and a like number of privates, of whom four were sick and three wounded, and sixty-three refugees, consisting of thirty men, twenty women and thirteen children.

"The above steamer left Samana on the 18th, on which day news was received that Gen. SANTANA had attacked the rebels, on the 17th, at Santa Cruz, taking from them two pieces of artillery and 500 prisoners, together with great losses of killed and wounded.

"On the 14th, Gen. GANDARA left the Capital for Azua, at the head of a column of 1,800 men, in pursuit of the insurgents.

"The Lieutenant of infantry, D. EDUARDO DE ACHA, comes commissioned to take back provisions, &c.

"The troops who garrison *Puerta Plata* continued in the best of health, being provided with water, provisions and every thing necessary.

"The Committee of the Corps of Volunteers presented themselves altogether at the office of the Captain of the Port to offer their services, but fortunately it has not been necessary to employ them, on account of the few wounded brought by the above-named steamer.

"By the mail steamer from the Peninsula we learn that 10,000 men, whom the Government had commanded to be enlisted at Cadiz and Malaga for Melilla, has received orders to embark immediately for this island and St. Domingo, under the command of a General, who, as it was said, was Gen. GAYTE.

"It appears that the Government of St. Domingo will be formed into a General's District, dependent on the Island of Cuba."

Since the above was received a telegraphic dispatch has been sent from Puerto Principe, dated the 28th, from Santiago de Cuba, mentioning the arrival of the Spanish war steamer *Pizarro* at the latter port. According to these dispatches the news received from St. Domingo is quite satisfactory. Gen. GANDARA had defeated the insurgents and taken San Cristobal.

A large number of troops left the other day to make up the losses experienced by the Spanish forces in St. Domingo. If what is generally said is to be trusted, the Spaniards have suffered severely. I have heard it mentioned as a fact, that a regiment of infantry, consisting of two battalions, and another independent battalion of light infantry, were entirely cut to pieces by the insurgents, few or none having been able to escape.

The *Pizarro* arrived yesterday at this port from Santiago de Cuba, bringing fuller details of the late events in St. Domingo than what were contained in the brief telegraphic dispatch from Puerto Principe.

"The new Captain-General of St. Domingo, Gen. VARGAS, arrived at the capital on the 23d, being received by the Ex-Captain-General of the Island, and the various civil, military and ecclesiastical authorities who escorted him to the Cathedral, where mass was performed, and afterward to the Government House. The Ex-Captain-General, RIVERO, left the same night in the *Pizarro*, for Porto Rico, being attended as far as the wharf by his successor, the various Government officials, the Archbishop of the capital and the municipality.

"The reception of the new Captain-General, according to the Spanish accounts, was quite enthusiastic, the houses of the city being adorned with banners and illuminated, and the new Governor serenaded at night by the inhabitants.

"A public reception afterward took place, which was attended by three hundred of the principal inhabitants, when a short address was read congratulating the new Captain-General on his arrival, and promising him the assistance of all those then present in his labor of restoring order in the island.

"To this Gen. VARGAS returned his thanks, and added:

"'The last and warmest recommendations that I heard from the august lips of the Queen, on having the honor to kiss the royal hand in taking my departure, were these: "Tell the Dominicans that I love them much; that I only desire their welfare and prosperity; and use all your endeavors that this wish of mine may be fully carried out." Judge then what will be her sorrow, as it is mine, in receiving news of the ingratitude with which many wrong-minded persons are paying her, seduced by the false suggestions of her enemies, destroying their own country and rendering both impossible the progress and besides the benefits which the bountiful Queen has wished to bestow on this country.

"'I conjure you, gentlemen, all who hear me, and who are manifesting such good wishes and sentiments, to assist me with all your power and influence in the great work of the complete pacification of the territory. Spain has more than sufficient resources and power to reduce the rebels, but it would be much better that they should be convinced by the force of sound reasoning that their attempt is a mad and thoughtless one, and that their own interest orders them to submit to the Government, which only desires their good, and the peace and tranquility of this island, instead of the horrors of a destructive and savage war. For my part I will endeavor, as far as I can to bring about the wished-for object, and see again this fine country progressing in the way of prosperity, both Dominicans and Spaniards living like brothers, children of one and the same country, the glory and blood of which are the glory and blood of both one and the other.'"

Gen. VARGAS, immediately on taking possession of his new office, issued also two addresses—one directed to the Dominicans, and the other to the army and island militia.

Gen. GANDARA's occupation of San Cristobal is confirmed, having met with only a slight resistance, the insurgents retreating on the approach of the Government forces. Several families who had fled from the city had returned.

Gen. SANTANA, according to the same accounts, continued in his encampments at Monte Plata, Arroyo Bermejo and Guanuma, having defeated the rebels in various engagements. All the province of Seibo continued, it was said, quiet and faithful to the Government.

The *Pizarro* brought some prisoners from St. Domingo who were immediately transferred to the Moro and Cabañas fortress. The new Regent of the *Audiencia*, D. EDUARDO ALONSO COLMENARES, was also a passenger on board, together with his family. A committee of the court went on board to congratulate him on his arrival.

The mail steamer *Isla de Cuba* left yesterday evening for St. Domingo, with 850 soldiers to fill up deficiencies in the ranks, and provisions, munitions of war for the Spanish forces in that island; about 2,000 left a few days previously for the same destination.

LARA.

FROM KEY WEST.

Movements of the Blockading Fleet—Capture of Two Prizes—A Skirmish at Tampa Bay—Deaths in the Navy—Matters at Key West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

KEY WEST, Monday, Oct. 26, 1863.

The last few weeks have passed so very barren of events as to present nothing that, to an ordinary imagination, was worth writing about, and scarcely of talking about. But after a calm comes a storm, and this morning we have a rush of small matters in considerable confusion. First is the news of a skirmish with rebel cavalry at Tampa, Fla., by the crews of the United States steamers *Tahoma* and *Adela*. They were dispatched up the bay in the ship's boats, under command of Acting Master THOMAS S. HARRIS, First Officer of the *Tahoma*, to proceed up the river some fifteen miles, and cut out or destroy a steamer, the *Scottish Chief*, and a schooner known to be there, and fitting out to run the blockade. They were unable to get up the river in their boats and took to the shore, marching up by land, about 100 in number, accomplished their object in the complete destruction of the vessels, and had returned to where they landed, when they were attacked by a force of rebel cavalry, about equal to their own number. A smart little battle ensued, during which our men retreated to their boats, with the loss of three killed and four prisoners, and making captives of seven rebels—killed unknown. Mr. HARRIS and Mr. CRANE are both spoken of as having exhibited qualities of coolness and bravery rarely excelled. The former has numerous friends here, who would be glad to hear of his promotion to a good command.

The English rebel steamer *Mail*, loaded with Sea-Island cotton, was brought in on Saturday last, having been captured off the coast of Florida, after a very exciting chase of six hours, by the steamer *Honduras*, commanded by Acting-Master A. N. GOULD, who has just arrived from New-York, and had been out but a few days. His vigilance will be well rewarded. The prize had been previously fired by one of our blockaders, and was all burned out to her iron hull shaft, the wheels, and in this condition she had been landed up and started for a market. She is a long narrow boat, of very light draft, and has 176 bales of cotton and a few barrels of turpentine. The cargo is being landed, and will be shipped to New-York.

This morning another prize came into port, captured by the steamer *Fort Henry*, near Anclote Keys, Fla. She proves to be the schooner *J. H. Champion*, formerly owned in Key West, and from Bay Port, with 60 bales of Sea-Island cotton.

The steamer *Tioga*, late Capt. NEWCOMB, came in this morning from a short cruise, with the corpse of her Commander, who died yesterday in an epileptic fit, and was buried this morning with a very large attendance of naval officers, marines and citizens. Capt. NEWCOMB had just arrived and taken command of the *Tioga* about two weeks since.

The steamer *De Soto* is now in port, having, a few days since lost her Paymaster by yellow fever while at sea, contracted on the Mississippi River, from whence he arrived recently. The *De Soto* leaves to-day on a cruise.

This morning, also, we have had an arrival of the steamer Tassa[?], direct from New-York, and the first one as a passenger-boat for a long time, bringing back a large number of our absent friends, many of whom, no doubt, have often unconsciously hummed that pleasant song,

"Do they miss me at home, do they miss me?"

and now are fully answered by the eager enthusiasm to greet their arrival at daylight. Quite a number of strangers also arrived, to spend the delightful Winter months upon our island. And all who are so disposed may now come, with no apprehension about fever, for our city was never more healthy and pleasant. I see this morning that all quarantine formalities are to be laid aside on the 1st of November, and with open arms Key West stands ready to welcome the seekers after health or pleasure. We trust that steamers will no longer drop our mails at Sand Key, and slide by, for fear it will be reported they have stopped at Key West, but that as usual they will stop and give and receive a cordial greeting.

We are pleased to learn that at last we are to have our bench in the Admiralty Court occupied by our late District-Attorney, THOMAS J. BOYNTON, Esq. Our interests have flagged somewhat during the absence of any Judge here; and although Mr. BOYNTON will be one of if not the very youngest Judge on the bench of a United States Court, yet we hail his appointment as a good one, and congratulate him on the event.

Large additions have been made to the working force on Fort Taylor and the other fortifications on the island, which are to be pushed on to completion and others commenced.

The war-vessels now in the harbor are: Steamers *Huntsville, De Soto, Tioga, Honduras, Clyde, Sunflower*; ship *Dale*, and schooner *Wanderer*.

F.

The War and the Constitution.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in the course of his speech at the breakfast given him at Manchester, previous to his departure from England, gave his views upon the relations of the war to the Constitution, which are to the following effect:

I now want to add a word or two with respect to some questions proposed to me last week by a gentleman of Glasgow as to the Constitution, and which I did not then quite understand. The gist of it, if I don't misremember, is this: "Are you fighting for the Constitution with the fugitive slave clause in it? If so, how do you pretend to be fighting for liberty? Secondly, if you are fighting for emancipation, are you fighting against that Constitution, and how do you condemn the seceding South?" That is a trap worthy of a Scotchman, and I am not going to put my foot in it. I will answer it by a statement of facts, and leave you to judge. *First*, as to the relation of our Constitution to Slavery. The three-fifths representation clause does not legalize Slavery. It merely says, as the founders of the Constitution recognized it as a fact, but not a doctrine or a principle, five men other than free whites shall count for three votes. The origin of that was, that when first we formed our present Constitution, after ten years' trial of what were called articles of confederation, the difficulty was to raise funds to carry on the Government, and as it was found impossible to get in the requisite statistics for justly levying the taxes on the land, it was proposed to tax the people *per capita*; and it became needful, in order to prevent inequality, as the vast majority were white and free in the North, and an immense proportion of the South were slaves—(so that if you taxed according to the free whites, the North would pay 19-20ths, and the South only 1-20th part, having a monopoly of wealth)—it became necessary in assessing the taxes to take in the blacks as well as the freemen. Therefore, the North said: "You must call every able-bodied black as well as freeman one." But the South said: "No, we are willing to count four men as one." Between these extremes the compromise was adopted, on Mr. MADISON's proposal, of counting five as three. But in settling the basis for taxation they settled, at the same time, the basis for representation. A few years afterward we ceased to raise our revenue by taxation at all, and the very thing on which this compromise had been made ceased to exist. Then came in this unexpected operation of this clause in the Constitution on representation, which was a shadowy sequence scarcely understood to be of much importance, but had become of prime importance when the North was represented in Congress by a representation of men alone, while the South was represented both in the number of men and in the amount of property. This clause then became by an unforeseen accident of validity to the South. To-morrow, then, if Slavery totally ceased, the Constitution would not have to be changed in a single letter in that regard. There is nothing that guarantees or perpetuates it, or carries that consequence along with it as inevitable. The other clause in the Constitution concerning rendition of fugitives appeared in our history first in 1643, when New-England, which was just as much slave-owning as the South, formed the first Union. So jealous were the States of their individual sovereignty that nothing but external wars drove them together, and they passed the substance of this fugitive slave clause. It did not appear in the Articles of Confederation, but the present Constitution takes away from States the right to pass laws in contravention of laws existing in other States; that is to say, no man held to service in another State shall be discharged therefrom by another State into which he may go. It is a law for the peace of the whole Union, taking away the power of one State to nullify the laws of another. Then it went on to provide that such persons shall, upon proper proof, be rendered up again to their claimants, and the proof was purposely left. And that is the Fugitive Slave clause. In the Convention where it was adopted it was attempted to include this clause as the one that, in our present Constitution, precedes it—namely, in Section 2 of Article 4: "A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime." The executive can only have conference with the executive of another State, so where there were crimes and felonies the article requires that the executive of one State shall demand of the executive of another to deliver the criminal up. And it was attempted to introduce into this the words, "and persons held to servitude;" and it was unanimously voted down, on the ground that there was no more reason to constrain the Government to return any slave, than to ask them to return any ox or ass, and they would not push the States to that indignity. Then the next clause is the following: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." When it was first introduced, the terms were "any person held to servitude or in servitude." The first attempt was to reject that. Why? Because it was declared the Constitution of the United States should not recognize Slavery. Mr. MADISON has left his impartial and unquestionable authority on the subject that the day was anticipated when Slavery should cease, and the builders of the Constitution so framed it, that while it knew how to steer round Slavery while it existed, it should be whole and perfect when Slavery ceased. [Cheers.] The Northern view in reference to the operation of this was, that if a slave escaped from Maryland into Pennsylvania, and the master found his slave there and brought proof before magistrate and jury that it was his beast of burden, he should take it back if he could. Thus it left the man to manage his own property without being hindered or obstructed. What, then, is the objection we take to the fugitive slave cause? That by Southern legislation they have made it the duty of the whole of the United States and their Government to hunt the slave down without proof, and on the mere allegation of the party to deliver him up and saddle the costs on the total population of the United States. I answer then in respect to this whole subject that if to-morrow Slavery should cease by the force of arms, the Constitution is not touched, nor is a right that is guaranteed by the Constitution impaired; for as long as Slavery exists there is an article which gives a man the right to go and find his slave and take him back without molestation, and that is bad enough; but if to-morrow Slavery ceases to exist, what change is there to be made? For our Courts have construed that the term "person held to service" includes all apprentices under indenture, and that a slave is included in that not as a slave, but by virtue of the fact that he is held to service. Are we, then, by maintaining the Constitution, overthrowing Slavery? No, not at all; Slavery does not exist in the Constitution, not by virtue of it. It has been settled a hundred times by the lawyers of every Slave State that Slavery is a local institution, and can exist only by special local statutes. Now, the very conflict between the South and the nascent Republican party was whether Slavery should be local, municipal or national. They tried to make it national; that is the last form of the conflict between North and South—they seeking to show that the Constitution did not indorse Slavery, and we saying the Constitution never did and never shall. [Cheers.] [Mr. HOBSON asked: "Is it not the case that WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON and his party have invariably maintained that the Constitution is in favor of Slavery? Have not the Judges of your land so interpreted the Constitution, and has not your Supreme Court decided that the black man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect?"] No questions could be more relevant. We all admit that Slavery existed as a fact when the present Constitution was adopted; that two clauses were introduced to meet certain practical difficulties arising out of local Slavery in its relation to General Government. The framers of the Constitution undertook that it should represent, in the widest scope, liberty in such a way as that the Constitution should not destroy Slavery, but should, on the other hand, neither encourage nor help it. Now, in any Slave State that has given a declaration of Slavery, it is declared to be that State in which a man ceases to be a man and becomes a chattel—a thing, not a being, a person. But with this definition before them, when the Constitution was formed, they, after debate and full explanation of what they meant, declared that they would not put into the Constitution a description or allusion to Slavery that should characterize it by its technical term, but only by terms that brought it out of chattelhood into the condition of government. Therefore, in our Constitution slaves are called "persons" always. This was no accident, no indiscriminate use of words. [Applause.] It was done by men who said among themselves, "Not many years can pass before Slavery will cease;" and what they tried to do was to have a Constitution that should not make disruption or disunion on the moment, but yet should not give countenance to slave doctrines. They merely made two provisions, that local State rights should be divested of their power of mischief. Now, as to the public sentiment. There has been recently a small body of men who held that our Constitution did not recognize Slavery as a doctrine or fact. I differ with them; it does recognize it as a fact, but not as a doctrine. Other people say: No matter whether the Constitution does or does not, Courts that bind us have declared it does; therefore let's break the Union in two to clear ourselves. That is the party of Mr. GARRISON and Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. The great middle-class have said this: "Slavery is dying, bound to die; freemen made a Constitution for liberty, and made it so that while Slavery was dying, the Constitution need not be wrecked by running on it." As to the decision of Judges, allow me to say that our Federal Courts have been packed by Southerners. While the North has had either to accomplish this change by revolutionary process, or to do it by peaceable methods, such as are organized in the Constitution itself, we knew perfectly well it was the part of the South, by packing the Courts, by process of construction to transmute liberty into Slavery in our laws, and in the fundamental law of the land. We warned the nation, and it would not be warned. It was that allegation that was construed into slander of the Courts and men in authority when I made it up and down through the land, and said, "The South are taking away by dry rot your Constitution (cheers)—but give us time, and we will by popular discussion reverse this policy, and fill Congress and the Courts with diligent men." This was my doctrine, as distinguished from that of Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. GARRISON. I have said: "Give us time; there are in our Constitution and in our nation those elements which will bring back to us liberty in the Constitution." The South knew it just as well as the North. [Cheers.] But they lay in wait and watched, and the moment that discussion had produced a majority for us, and Mr. LINCOLN was elected, they rebelled. Whatever you may say about Southern men, it must be said that they are infernally sagacious. [Cheers.] And we said, so long as our Courts corrupted have construed the Constitution adverse to liberty we cannot help ourselves, and wherever they will do wrong to us we will bear the wrong; but when they command us to do wrong we won't, we will take a remedy. It is only a question of time when we put this thing right. We said, "Wait, there is liberty in leisure;" they said, "There is safety only in rebellion;" so they rebelled. [Applause.] [Another inquiry was then addressed to Mr. BEECHER as to the Dred-Scott decision.] The friends of the Judge have thought it convenient to deny that he ever used the words imputed to him, that no rights are recognized in the black man which the whites are bound to respect; but, whether he did or not, it is universally conceded by our lawyers that it was not the point before the Court, but an extra-judicial opinion. He was a Maryland slaveholding Judge, the very instrument by which the South meant to transmute our institutions. But what he said was his own opinion, not a legal decision. [Another questioner here asked if the Fugitive Slave law of 1850 was still a part of the Constitution.] It never was a part of the Constitution. In England your Constitution is what your Parliament determines to be law; in America our Constitution is what is written, and there is a marked distinction between law founded on written principles and those written principles that we call the Constitution. The State Constitution and the National Constitution stand unchanged by legislation. If the Constitution is contravened by laws based on the principles it enunciates, the Courts set them aside.

The Battle of Chattanooga.

From a private letter to the Toledo *Blade*, from Lieut. GUNN, Fourteenth Ohio, the following extract is made:

"It is true, they overpowered us at Chickamauga and drove us back to Chattanooga; but they did not whip us by a long ways. We gave them as good as they sent, notwithstanding they outnumbered us three to one. Their intention was to get us across the mountains and then cut off our supplies and pitch into our little army and capture it before we could get reinforcements. But in this they were foiled. Instead of capturing the Army of the Cumberland and holding Chattanooga, they lost Chattanooga and did not capture the Army of the Cumberland—got more of their men killed than they killed of ours, and lost everything that they had thought to gain. Old ROSY's head is too long for BRAGG. On the 19th day of September the rebel army was six miles nearer Chattanooga than the Army of the Cumberland; but Gen. ROSECRANS managed to engage them on their left, so that they were compelled to draw reinforcements from their right to support it, when he took the advantage of them and swung his right to the rear, and, advancing his left, drove the rebels from their position so far that the little Army of the Cumberland was now between Chattanooga and the grand rebel army. Old BRAGG was cut off instead of ROSECRANS, and after two days' hard fighting the Army of the Cumberland fell back on Chattanooga. The army is now strongly fortified, and bids defiance to the Southern Confederacy combined.

"Our battle flag was shot down five times during the fight. Two corporals of my company were shot down while carrying that glorious emblem of liberty. One of them was shot down three times before he would give it up. Every shot went through his body. Either of them would have proved fatal. He fell to the earth for every shot, but still rising to his feet, would wave the flag on high, and shout to his comrades to rally round it. He was the bravest man I ever saw. He lived but one short hour after he was shot. Peace to his beloved ashes. Our flag was literally shot to pieces."

The Diseases and Infirmities Exempting from the Draft.

The following new order, greatly limiting the grounds of exemption from the draft on account of disease, has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 100.—Paragraph 85 of the regulations for the government of the Bureau of the Provost-Marshal-General of the United States, is amended to read as follows:

85. The following diseases and infirmities are those which disqualify for military service, and for which only drafted men are to be "rejected as physically or mentally unfit for the service," viz.:

1. Manifest imbecility.

2. Insanity. This includes well-established recent insanity, with liability to a recurrence.

3. Epilepsy. For this disability the statement of the drafted man is insufficient, and the fact must be established by the duly attested affidavit of a physician in good standing who has attended him in the disease within the six months immediately preceding his examination by the Board.

4. Paralysis, general or of one limb, or chorea; their existence to be adequately determined. Decided atrophy of a limb.

5. Acute or organic diseases of the brain or spinal cord; of the heart or lungs; of the liver or spleen; of the kidneys or bladder, which have so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

6. Confirmed consumption. Incipient consumption does not exempt.

7. Cancer; aneurism of the large arteries.

8. Inveterate and extensive disease of the skin, such as will necessarily impair his efficiency as a soldier.

9. Decided feebleness of constitution, or deficient size of chest, sufficient in degree to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service.

10. Scrofula, or constitutional syphilis, which has so seriously impaired his general health as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

11. Habitual and confirmed intemperance, or solitary vice, which have so materially enfeebled the constitution as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

12. Chronic rheumatism, unless manifested by positive change of structure, wasting of the affected limb, or puffiness or distortion of the joints, does not exempt. Impaired motion of joints and contraction of the limbs, alleged to arise from rheumatism, and in which the nutrition of the limb is not manifestly impaired, are to be proved by examination while in a state of anæsthesia induced by ether only.

13. Pain, whether simulating headache, neuralgia in any of its forms, rheumatism, lumbago, or affections of the muscles, bones or joints, is a symptom of disease so easily pretended that it is not to be admitted as a cause for exemption, unless accompanied with manifest derangement of the general health, wasting of a limb, or other positive sign of disqualifying local disease.

14. Great injuries or diseases of the skull, occasioning impairment of the intellectual faculties, epilepsy, or other manifest nervous or spasmodic symptoms.

15. Total loss of sight; total loss of sight of right eye; cataract of right eye; loss of crystalline lens of right eye.

16. Partial loss of sight of both eyes, vision being so greatly impaired as to leave no doubt of the man's inability to perform military duty. Serious permanent diseases of the eye or eye-lids, so manifestly affecting the use of the eyes as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service. Nearsightedness does not exempt; if found on trial to be so decided as to incapacitate for field service, the man may be transferred to the invalid corps.

17. Total loss of nose; deformity of nose so great as seriously to obstruct respiration; ozena, dependent on caries in progress.

18. Decided deafness. This disability must not be admitted on the mere statement of the drafted man, but must be proved by the existence of positive disease, or by other satisfactory evidence; and it must be so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's unfitness for military service. Chronic purulent otorrhea.

19. Incurable diseases or deformities of either jaw, such as will necessarily greatly impede mastication or speech. Anchylosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bone of the face, if in progress; cleft palate, (bony;) extensive loss of substance of the cheeks, or salivary fistula.

20. Dumbness; permanent loss of voice; not to be admitted without clear and satisfactory proof.

21. Total loss of tongue; hypertrophy, atrophy, mutilation, or obstinate chronic ulceration of the tongue, if sufficient in degree to interfere seriously with the use of the organ.

22. Stammering, if excessive and confirmed; to be established by satisfactory evidence under oath.

23. Loss of a sufficient number of teeth to prevent mastication of food. This applies to those cases only where the loss of teeth is so great that, if the man were restricted to solid food, he would soon become incapacitated for military service.

24. Tumors or wounds of the neck, impeding respiration or deglutition; fistula of larynx or trachea; torticollis, if of long standing and well marked.

25. Deformity of the chest, or excessive curvature of the spine, sufficient to prevent the carrying of arms and military equipments; caries of the spine, ribs or sternum.

26. Abdomen grossly protuberant; excessive obesity.

27. Hernia.

28. Artificial anus; stricture of the rectum; prolapsus ani. Fistula in ano is not a positive disqualification, but may be so, if extensive or complicated with visceral disease.

29. Old and ulcerated internal hemorrhoids, if in degree sufficient to impair the man's efficiency. External hemorrhoids are no cause for exemption.

30. Total loss or nearly total loss of penis; epispadia or hypospadia at the middle or near the root of the penis.

31. Incurable permanent organic stricture of the urethra, in which urine is passed drop by drop, or which is complicated by disease of the bladder; urinary fistula. Recent or spasmodic stricture of the urethra does not exempt.

32. Incontinence of urine, being a disease frequently feigned, and of rare occurrence, is not of itself a cause of exemption. Stone in the bladder, ascertained by the introduction of the metallic catheter, is a positive disqualification.

33. Loss or complete atrophy of both testicles from any cause; permanent retention of one or both testicles within the inguinal canal; but voluntary retraction does not exempt.

34. Confirmed or malignant sarcocele; hydrocele, if complicated with organic disease of the testicle. Varicocele is not, in itself, disqualifying.

35. Loss of an arm, forearm, hand, thigh, leg, or foot.

36. Wounds, muscular or cutaneous contractions from wounds or burns or tumors, which would prevent marching, or otherwise manifestly incapacitate the man for military service.

37. Fractures, irreducible dislocations or anchylosis of the large joints, or chronic diseases of the joints or bones, that would prevent marching, or otherwise unfit the man for military service.

38. Total loss of a thumb; total loss of the index finger of the right hand. Other permanent defects or deformities of the hands so decided as to leave no doubt of the man's incapacity for military service.

39. Club feet; total loss of a great toe. Other permanent defects or deformities of the feet, such as will necessarily prevent marching.

40. Varicose veins of inferior extremities, if large and numerous, and accompanied with chronic swellings or ulcerations.

41. Chronic ulcers; extensive, deep, and adherent cicatrices of lower extremities.

Surgeons of Boards of enrollment, in reporting the "statistics of the causes of exemption on account of physical disability," will hereafter, in addition to the alphabetical list of disabilities required by Circular No. 99 from this office, report the number rejected under each paragraph of the above list of disqualifying infirmities.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN TEXAS.—A correspondent of the Salem *Register*, writing from Denver City, announces the arrival there of a number of Texas refugees. They represent the condition of Texas as terrible in the extreme. Last Fall, in Wise and an adjoining county, sixty-three men were hung for the crime of devotion to their country. Gen. MAGRUDER has issued an order that all deserters shall be shot, as they tend to injure the army. Thousands of Texans are still loyal—a loyalty that is intense in its character.

RECRUITING STATIONS.—The War Department has established recruiting stations for colored troops at Stevenson, Alabama; and at Nashville, Murfreesboro, Gallatin, Wartrace, Clarksville, Shelbyville and Columbia, in Tennessee. When the war commenced, its enemies predicted that it would be interminable, as our armies could never penetrate the Southern country; and now, in the third year of the war, we are recruiting Union armies in the Gulf State of Alabama.

—Mrs. Agnes B. Allen, widely celebrated as the relative of old Ethan Allen, of Revolutionary fame, and the possessor of the sword of the old hero—that sword with which the British Commandant at Ticonderoga was menaced and compelled to surrender, "In the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress"—died suddenly, at Lincoln, Mich., on Tuesday of last week.

TEXAS.

We have received a pamphlet, whose title is, "A Prophetic Article published in the Galveston *Civilian* in 1845." It is accompanied by the following note from a responsible party, and we think the whole well worthy of publication as a part of the history of the times:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If you have time to read the inclosed reprint of an old article, and think its predictions worthy of any remarks, you have my assurance that the article is really of the date referred to in the preface. I have the original slip, which I cut from an old file of the Galveston *Civilian* when I passed through that place in May, 1861. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. P.

PREFACE.

The following article was written for the Galveston *Civilian* in 1845—I think in May or June of that year—while the annexation of Texas to the United States was pending. Most of the people of Texas were strongly in favor of annexation, mainly on the grounds that it was the best course for securing in Texas the eventual safety of Slavery. The most rabid of the Annexationists have since become the most violent Secessionists, while the few who were opposed to entering the Union were more faithful to it after annexation was consummated. The tone of the article was designed to touch the dominant local feeling which prompted the popular desire for annexation; for the writer believed that the measure would hasten disruption and civil war, and link the fortunes of Texas with the ruin of the weaker section; but the prediction was then generally looked upon as absurd.

BRITISH AND NORTHERN ABOLITION.

From the Galveston Civilian.

As there is every reason to believe that we will soon be able to choose between the certainty of independence, on honorable terms, and a prospect of annexation on such terms as the final action of the United States Congress may admit, it behooves us to weigh carefully the gains and risks of each alternative; and it is much to be lamented, that from the excitable character of our population, dispassionate judgment is too apt to disappear at a time like this when most needed.

The commercial advantages offered by each destiny is an important matter to be considered; but as these are already the subject of general discussion, I will in this article take up another point of the question, which, though of even greater moment, has thus far received less attention.

One of the principal grounds for preferring annexation to independence is the danger of British influence to our domestic institutions; and so imbued are the enemies of independence with this fear, that they wholly overlook the malign influence of the North.

The adverse views of a foreign and distinct Government, however powerful, ought to be less dreaded than similar views existing in a more fanatical form in our own country, growing daily in strength, and already possessing a preponderance among the people and their representatives; yet with the usual blindness of fear, in shunning the claws of the lion, we rush at once into the embrace of the bear.

The onward march of the Anti-Slavery mania in the United States has, from its first rise, been steady and rapid. It is already establishing its outposts in the most northern of the Slave States, and its chosen phalanx alone—the most bigoted of its host—are already sufficiently numerous to hold the balance of power in a Presidential election. As for those of less ultra class who swell its ranks, their name is *Legion*, and their might is identical with that of the whole North. Though the number of rabid fanatics, who rave for the immediate abolition of Slavery at any cost, is comparatively moderate, there is still scarce a resident of the Free States who is not more or less hostile to the institution of Slavery, or who would not be somewhat governed in his vote and his political opinions by a desire for its eventual extinction.

Without the consent of a larger portion of that party, annexation could never succeed. By analyzing the vote of the United States Senate on the late joint resolution, it will be found that out of twenty-eight Senators from Free States, thirteen voted for and fifteen against annexation, and that those who voted for it represented a population about three times larger than did those who voted against it. Of the twenty-four Senators from Slave States, fourteen voted for and ten against the measure, the latter representing a larger population than the former.

Thus it appears that annexation is gaining ground in the North and losing at the South. It was sustained by several rank Abolitionists, without whose vote a majority could never have been obtained; and I doubt if there was one Northern Senator or Representative among those who voted for it, who would not be more than willing to see Slavery abolished more speedily than by what Mr. CLAY calls "*the inevitable laws of population*."

In voting for the measure, they doubtless had the ends of their party to serve. A change seems to have come over the views of a portion of that party, not with regard to those ends, but as to the means of attaining them. Numbers of the most intelligent citizens of the South, among whom is Gen. WADDY THOMPSON, are of opinion that the annexation of Texas will hasten the abolition of Slavery, by speedily emptying several Southern States of their slaves, and transferring those States to the Northern interest. Of this result I have not the least doubt; and though it was perhaps the fear of the South that first foresaw it, the adverse faction have not been slow in perceiving it, and turning to it as their most desirable goal.

During the last session, their strength was triumphantly tested by the repeal of a parliamentary rule heretofore deemed of vital importance to the South. Assured by this of their rapidly augmenting force, those of them whose bigotry was not too blind for forecast and cunning, no doubt began to reflect that they were losing a noble prey by excluding Texas from the Union. They were, of course, willing that annexation should bring it within their reach the moment they felt strong enough to grapple successfully with its noted institutions. The joint resolution, from its vagueness, was admirably adapted to their purposes. If it should eventuate in annexation, it would be on terms that would in all probability give their party the means of soon controlling the fate of the population of the extinct Republic. The vagueness of the stipulations and the power of that party by their still increasing preponderance to avail themselves of that vagueness, and to reject whatever might not suit their views, was well calculated to place Texas in their power, in case of our acting on these indefinite propositions; or should we act on them, and our stipulations contain so much justice to ourselves as to be rejected by the United States Congress, the measure would at least tend to distract and perhaps disorganize a slave holding Republic—possibly leave it a prey to such anarchy as would invite invasion and favor Abolition by the sword.

But allowing that we were annexed as one of the States of that Union, with the right of Slavery guaranteed to us throughout the whole extent, the measure would still only ally us to "remote and uncongenial communities," with whom our institutions would be a perpetual object of family hostility. It would entail on us the incessant strife and heart-burnings which for eleven years have been the curse of the South, and which are destined to be her still growing curse till her institutions fall or her connection with the North is dissolved. In either of these events, we would have little cause to rejoice in our connection with that confederation. On the evils of the first event, I need not insist; and should the latter first occur, which it most likely will, it will be the speedy precursor of the former.

In case of a separation, the utmost rancor of feeling must ensue between the two sections. When a people who are of one race and language divide, it can only be from such extreme sectional jealousy, heightened by numberless personal feelings of hostility, which would be sure to make the subdivisions the most bitter of enemies. It is from similar causes that civil wars are more rancorous and bloody than any others.

Should wars ensue between the Northern and Southern sections, every disadvantage would be on the side of the latter, owing to the mixed nature of her population, and abolition by the sword would probably be the result. Should they, after separation, continue in a state of unconfiding and ill-sustained peace, the disadvantage on the side of the South would be nearly as great.

The insecurity of slave property in the most northern of the Slave States, and the protection that would be given to fugitives beyond the line, would be a continual cause of distrust in those bordering States, whose inhabitants would therefore as rapidly as possible dispose of their slaves to the people of the more Southern sections. In this manner the States bordering on the northern line would, in a few years, be emptied of their slaves. The character and feeling of their population would hence be changed, and they would soon be won over to join the Northern Confederacy. The same causes would still operate on the northern border of the South, wherever it might be, and would keep the line continually moving South, till the Southern Confederacy would be reduced to such narrow limits, and have such a preponderance of black population, that necessity would at length compel it to become *again*, and on *any terms*, a dependency of the North. I say become *again* a dependency of the North, for such the South already is; and this fact is, in the Slave States, a subject of daily unavailing complaint. We often hear it asserted that if we remain independent we must become virtually a dependency of England. How much would our dependent condition be lessened by becoming a Southern State, under a tariff which bleeds the South to fatten the North? and how much would we lose by changing the remote and unfelt influence of a British Ministry for that of our then near and kind neighbors, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and his philanthropic tribe?

The result of final abolition on this continent from the annexation of Texas, as predicted by Gen. THOMPSON, may be looked for at no great distance of time, even if the confederation should hold together, but it is more likely the first result will be separation, and that abolition will follow in the manner before mentioned, in which case it will be accompanied by a worse train of disasters than any other.

I have, then, just grounds for asserting that if the remote and indirect influence of England—in independent Texas—is to be feared as affecting the permanency of her domestic institutions, the near and direct influence of the Northern States—in Texas when annexed—is far more to be apprehended, and that the protection we would gain by joining the Confederacy, that must either soon dissolve or only hold together in a state of continual dissension, is not worth the sacrifice we must make to

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 15, 1863.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A singular explanation is given by the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser*, a secession newspaper, of the thwarted rebel conspiracy in Canada. It admits of the failure of the rebel plot, and says the Confederate Government fitted out the steamer *R. E. Lee*, from Wilmington to Halifax, with a cargo to furnish funds. Thirty-six officers and three hundred men were to come overland in small parties, and meet at a general rendezvous. It was their intention to surprise the Federal garrison on Johnson's Island, liberate the prisoners, and convey them into Canada. They did not intend to violate British neutrality, but only to rescue two thousand prisoners from the wretched quarters, which were designed to kill them by slow degrees.

Official advices from Admiral DAHLGREN report the seizure and destruction by a boat's crew under command of Acting Ensign TILLSON of the U. S. schooner *T. A. Ward*, of the schooner *Rover*, laden with cotton at Morrell's Inlet, S. C. The schooner was awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade. In an expedition on shore a few days later, for the purpose of obtaining water, Ensign TILLSON, with 10 men of his command, were surprised and captured by the rebels.

Another prize steamer was added, on the 9th inst., to the long list of recent captures of the blockading fleet. The noted steamer *Ella and Annie*, from Bermuda to Wilmington, is the victim. She was captured near Marlborough Inlet, by the United States steamer *Niphon*, and arrived at this port yesterday. Her cargo is valuable, consisting of arms, saltpetre, clothing and other contraband goods, and the vessel is a very fine one.

A reconnoissance of the Chowan River to near the mouth of the Blackwater was made recently, under direction of Maj.-Gen. PECK, and the enemy, being apprehensive of a move upon Weldon, burned the bridges over the principal streams.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated Knoxville, Nov. 12, says that the affair at Rogersville is not so bad as at first supposed. Our loss is now reduced to 300. The Seventh Ohio cavalry and Second Tennessee infantry were engaged. The latter broke and escaped into the mountains. A large portion of those who were supposed to have been captured, have since come in. The rebels fearing reinforcements, fell back after the fight.

Major-Gen. BUTLER, with part of his Staff, left Fortress Monroe for Sewall's Point yesterday afternoon.

A late dispatch from Charleston Bar announces that "Sumter is entirely demolished," but that it is still held by a party of rebels concealed in some of the crevices of the ruins, who restore the flag whenever it is shot away.

A Fortress Monroe dispatch says that Gen. W. FITZHUGH LEE, who has been confined as a hostage at that place for some time, was put on board a steamer on Friday *en route* to Winter-quarters at Fort Lafayette.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen held a special session yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making some transfers of appropriations, in order that the City Inspector should have funds sufficient to enable him to proceed with the cleaning of streets. The transfers were made, and some routine business was transacted, when the Board adjourned.

The Board of County Canvassers met at noon yesterday, but the returns canvassed did not alter the result, or materially differ in any one case. The Board will meet again on Monday.

Gov. MORTON's Thanksgiving Proclamation is a model of conciseness. Exclusive of the paragraphs announcing the day and containing the official "given," &c., it is complete in the following words: "Let the people praise and thank Almighty God for the many mercies He has shown us during the past year, and pray Him, with humble hearts, to still protect, guide and bless us, and restore the inestimable blessings of unity and peace to our bleeding and suffering country."

Since the war commenced twenty-nine Union and thirty-eight rebel generals have been killed in battle or died of wounds, eleven Union and thirteen rebel died of disease, eighteen Union and thirteen rebel resigned, and two Union and one rebel dismissed the service.

Hon. G. W. LANE, U. S. Judge from Alabama, and a refugee from that State on account of his Union principles, died at Louisville on Thursday, of congestion of the lungs.

It is stated that Hon. THOMAS GUTHRIE, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, will be elected United States Senator from Kentucky, to succeed L. W. POWELL, the present incumbent. The election occurs this Winter.

At the late local election at Springfield, Ill., the home of President LINCOLN, this hitherto stronghold of the Copperheads was carried by the Union men with a Republican gain of 347 votes.

A plan has been proposed by the Secretary of the Interior for changing the current of the Potomac, by constructing a breakwater opposite Georgetown, so as to make a deep channel along the Washington wharves.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were less active on Saturday and prices less buoyant, though the actual changes were unimportant. Cotton was in fair request and advancing. Whisky was brisker and dearer. Tallow was selling freely at full rates. A good inquiry prevailed for Hay, Hides, Hops, Laths, Leather, Lime, Wool, Coal and Sugars at buoyant prices. Metals, Seeds, Spices, Fish, Tobacco and Whalebone were inactive. The freight market was quite dull.

WHISKY IN DIXIE.—There is strong hope that this rebellion will be crushed out sooner than we have heretofore hoped, from the fact —which we learn by one of the most bitter howls of the Richmond *Examiner*—that whisky has gone up again, and that not even a drink of "Commissary" can be had over a Dixie bar for less than one dollar and fifty cents. Let Northern mudsills think of it, but not drink of it, and bless the happy fate that has not left them floundering in a Richmond slough of despond. That eminent specimen of servile chivalry who was sent with fifty dollars to buy bread and whisky, and after laying out forty-nine dollars in the last, and a dollar in the first, was blamed for buying so much bread, would have a small chance just now in Richmond.

English Quotation of American Decisions.

The ingenuity and industry with which both the English Courts and the Press have searched through the whole history of our jurisprudence for precedents to justify their action in the case of the rebel privateers, would be something admirable in any other cause. Not an allusion has been made by the Ministry or (as far as is known) by the Judges to the hundreds of cases in our reports where we have acted toward belligerents in the most liberal spirit of international comity. The Government Press has scarce ever spoken of those numerous decisions, which have given a new character of fairness and justice to international law—all the more to be commended in that they were usually decisions *against Americans* and *in favor of British* claimants. As we have before shown in these columns, the whole direction and uniform practice of our Government and Courts have been directly against the recent ruling and practice of the English Courts with regard to assisting a belligerent with armed vessels.

The guides of opinion in Great Britain (with a few exceptions) have carefully put all this out of sight, and have held before "the public," which is quite as ignorant and more prejudiced than our own, two cases alone that have seemed to give a color of justification to the British proceedings. One of these, which was affirmed by no less an authority than Lord PALMERSTON himself, was that of the formidable Russian steam-tug *America*, afterwards proved to be armed with "one Minié rifle, one double-barreled shotgun, one pair of Colt's revolvers, one pair of pocket pistols and a bag of No. 6 robin shot!" There is not the slightest evidence that she had or was intended to have any further armament, or that she sailed under any of our "naval officers," (as was asserted by Mr. LAIRD,) or that any "complaint was made by the British Government," (as was claimed in Parliament by Lord PALMERSTON,) or that any foundation remains for the slightest suspicion of our good faith toward England in the matter. The other case, which is the strong point made from our precedents by the English authorities, happens to be entirely of the *obiter dicta*—that is, one of those opinions which, like the Dred Scott opinion, are outside of the facts decided upon. We refer to the opinion of the Court in the celebrated case of the *Santissima Trinidad*, in 1822, (7 Wheaton's Rep., p. 283.) This vessel, omitting unimportant particulars, was equipped and armed, and sent out to Brazil, then at war with Spain, as a commercial adventure. There was no contract with the Brazilian Government or understanding with it that she should be sold. From the time of her sailing until her arrival in Brazil she was held by her owners as a subject of use or sale, with no fixed purpose beyond that of a mercantile adventure, they taking the risk, as they might with any other articles contraband of war, of their being purchased or not by one belligerent or being captured by the other. In point of fact, she was ultimately bought by private individuals and by them sold to the Brazilian Government.

Omitting the special point which brought the case before our Courts, it need only be said here that the opinion of the Judge on an extraneous point, laid down the principle that she "was sent to Buenos Ayres on a *commercial adventure*, contraband indeed, but in no shape violating our laws or our national neutrality;" and that there was nothing in our laws, or in the laws of nations, that forbids our citizens from sending armed vessels, as well as munitions of war, to foreign ports *for sale*; "it being a commercial venture, which no nation is bound to prohibit, and which only *exposes the persons engaged in it with penalty of confiscation.*" *This reasoning, thus* broadly stated by the learned Judge, evidently implies the converse proposition that if the vessel had sailed under any contract between the owners and the belligerent, or under any circumstances which would have implied a "*fixed intention*" that she was to be used in hostilities against a friendly Power, this would have been an offence against international law.

This view is confirmed by a decision made during the same term, by the same Court, in the case of the *Gran Para*, a case we do not ever remember to have seen alluded to by any English authority. This vessel, built in Baltimore, for purposes of war, set sail with a cargo of arms and ammunition for Teneriffe, but proceeded to Buenos Ayres, where her crew was discharged. She subsequently obtained a commission as privateer, to cruise against Portugal, and enlisted a (nominally) new crew, with whom she made certain captures from Portuguese vessels.

It was urged on the trial, by the defence, that "she was not commissioned as privateer when she sailed from Baltimore, and that she did not attempt to act as one until she reached the River La Plata, where a commission was lawfully obtained, and her crew was enlisted; that her subsequent cruise could not be connected with her actions at Baltimore."

Chief Justice MARSHALL, in giving his decision, used the following words, which seem never to have had the good fortune to be noticed in the English discussions on this subject:

"If this were to be admitted in such a case as this, the laws for the preservation of our neutrality would be completely eluded, so far as their enforcement depends on the restitution of prizes made in violation of them. Vessels completely fitted out in our ports for military operations, need only sail to a belligerent port, and there, after receiving a commission, go through the ceremony of discharging and reënlisting their crew, to become legitimate cruisers, purified from every taint contracted at the place where all their real force and capacity for annoyance were acquired. *This would be, indeed, a fraudulent neutrality, disgraceful to our own Government, and of which no nation would be the dupe.* It is, therefore, very clear that the *Irresistible* was armed and manned in Baltimore in violation of the laws and neutral obligations of the United States."

This, and a crowd of similar American decisions on the direct point, can certainly be set over against and above the *opinion* of the Court on an extraneous point, such as that in the *Santissima Trinidad*. But even accepting that opinion, all fair-minded men can see how little it justifies the arming, equipping and sending forth of the rebel privateers from English ports, to destroy our commerce as soon as they have passed beyond the marine jurisdiction of the British courts.

Woman's Work, and Their Struggle for Better Compensation.

Among the numerous movements in various branches of labor which have been inaugurated within the past week, none is more worthy of serious and abiding notice, or sadder, than that of the working woman. We say sadder, because while almost every branch of man's work, striking for enhancement of wages, will be successful, that of women will be, as always heretofore, a fruitless effort.

The reason for this is simple. The *remuneration for labor must always be graduated* by the supply, and the supply of female labor is always greater than the demand, especially so at the present time. That this is so, is not the fault of women. Men monopolize all avenues of profitable labor, and throw women too much upon the needle, and upon such branches as require little or no skill in acquisition. The result is that those branches are over-crowded, and woman competes against woman, until her remuneration is cut down, not only to the lowest living point, but below it. There is no natural law by which the labor of woman should be less productive than that of man, when her physical wants are quite equal. The great and only cause is that woman is crowded away from her proper employment by man, and those occupations which should be hers by right, which are consonant with her physical structure and strength, are seized by hands that should be tilling the earth, or, at the present moment, grasping the musket. There are a thousand branches of mechanical labor suited to woman—branches that require more manual dexterity than bodily strength, more watchfulness than skill, and that especially appeal to woman's attention. It is the same in trade; women could occupy the positions of sellers in shops, and fill many of the numberless places now filled by men in the retail trade. We would ask that portion of the fairer sex who are raised above the necessity of laboring for a living, whether a pang has not sometimes crossed their bosoms upon entering a dry goods establishment and finding stalwart men measuring silks and ribbons behind the counter, when they remember that thousands of their own sex, standing on the brink of ruin, could be saved by the same employment. If they have not thought of it, let them show themselves true women, by commencing to think and talk of it.

The first meeting concerning the present movement for the improvement of their remuneration was held by women on Thursday evening last, when each was called upon for a relation of experience. The result was a showing that should make men blush for very shame, to know that in the battle of life they are suffering the weaker sex, the sex which they profess almost to elevate to worship, to suffer in their midst, suffer, even to a living death. Shirt makers and cloak makers; umbrella sewers and hoop skirt fabricators; book stitchers and tassel makers, silver burnishers and seamstresses, all joined in the one universal cry of not enough pay for their labor to sustain life, even with the extremest stinting. From thirty to forty-five cents a day was the tale. Where their labor rose to the dignity of fifty or sixty cents, it was generally accompanied by some drawback of finding material, discount, forfeits or fines, that reduced them to the standard of those who are less favored. *To realize this each reader must bring himself down to the standard of* these workers, must think of how this forty or fifty cents per day is to be expended, not, perhaps, to feed and shelter the worker alone, but children who are dependent upon her. Think of it with the loaf at half average size, and beef at fourteen cents per pound, with potatoes at fifteen cents the half peck, and coal at the same sum per pail, of a peck. Think of it with a room, even of the most scanty dimensions—a single room—at four or five dollars per month, and almost every necessity of life nearly doubled to what it was five years ago.

The male labor of this country was never in a more prosperous state than at present. There is abundance of it, and with the success of the present efforts for increase of wages, it will be well paid. It is woman's labor that is suffering, and that we very much fear cannot be benefitted to any extent by combinations and strikes. There can be no organization, as there are too many amateur workers; women who are not dependent upon their labor for their support, but who sew, or perform such part as they can execute in their own homes, for the sake of dress, or pocket money. The source of the evil lies deeper than can be touched by strikes; the remedy must come from a change of the system. Women must obtain a larger field, or fields of labor; must force themselves into the lighter employments now monopolized by men, and men must be driven to more manly labor. Organization to this end, and perpetual agitation, not only among working women, but those upon whom fortune has bestowed higher position, aided by manly men, will achieve it.

MAKING GAME OF THEM.—The Richmond *Examiner* congratulates the Confederacy on the conversion of the faro-banks in Main-street, of that city, into restaurants—a conversion which it seems is rapidly being made. Anything that tends to the moral elevation of that portion of the people of the United States, must be a matter of congratulation, even more so to us than to them, but still the question painfully suggests *itself to us*, what are they going to cook. In the present state of Confederate markets, unless these retired gamblers are allowed to make up a little game to pluck a pigeon or two, or try a hand on a flat fish, it is hard to see how they will get along. They certainly will not be such cannibals as to broil the king, copper the queen, or serve up the jack on the half-shell.

The Anglo-Japanese War.

The British force which lately assailed Kagosima was more formidable, the fight more desperate, the result more tragic, than the account *via* San Francisco led us to suppose. This is evident both from the telegraphic report of the affair published in the London papers, and from the news in relation to it just brought by the East Indian mail. The squadron which, under Admiral KUPER, bombarded Kagosima, consisted of two frigates and five smaller vessels. Sudden as was the advent of the British, the Japanese were not unprepared for them. The forts mounted *over 90 guns, including four* 150-pounders and some 13-inch mortars, mostly American. Hardly had the squadron taken up *position in front of the city, when the shore* batteries opened fire, which was promptly responded to by the ships, and thus began an engagement that lasted until dark. The retainers of Prince SATSUMA fought bravely, served their cannon well, and inflicted serious damage on their assailants—for the British had, according to their own statement, thirteen killed, fifty wounded, and so many of their vessels disabled that, as soon as night put an end to the conflict, they deemed it prudent to return to Yokahama to refit. This retreat must be regarded as a triumph for the Japanese; but it was a Pyrrhic victory, since the garrison failed to save Kagosima, which, with its palaces, factories and arsenals, was a pyramid of flame at the close of the day. What became of the unfortunate inhabitants, we are not told, yet if we bear in mind that they numbered in the morning near 200,000 souls, and that the attack of the British was unexpected, we may form some idea as to their fate.

The check which Admiral KUPER received at Kagosima will certainly not tend to facilitate the settlement of the original difficulty. The successful resistance of the forts has doubtless inspired the Japanese with fresh courage, and the British fleet, without the coöperation of an army, can do little else than sail round their coasts, and barbarously set fire to their cities. The English must either back out of this business altogether, or engage in a *great* war with Japan. Nor should they be too confident that they can practice the *divide et impera* ruse there, as they confidently hope. It is quite probable that the breach between the Daimios and the Tycoon's Government is more *apparent* than real. The predilections of the Tycoon are of no importance. He is a mere cipher, whose return to Yeddo has not modified the policy of the Executive in the least. The Mikado is the actual sovereign, and he is just as hostile to foreigners, and just as little disposed to surrender or punish the native assassins as the Prince of Satsuma himself. The latest proceedings of this Japanese Pontiff afford proof that he is fully prepared to carry out the policy of the Daimios against the foreigners. He has dismissed four members of the Cabinet because they were in favor of peace with the Christians; he has issued an order forbidding all traffic with the barbarians; and he has commanded the Governor of Nagasaki to exterminate such of the intruders as refused to leave that city. These orders have not been enforced, but the suspension was owing to the humanity and good sense of the Governor—not to any countermand from Yeddo or Miako. It is evident, then, that there is no diversity of views between the Mikado and the Princes; and it is probable that, if the Tycoon were weak enough to submit to be the puppet of the British, he could *not get a corporal's guard of his countrymen to sustain him.*

Under these circumstances, England, we repeat, has no alternative but to make ready for a great war, or to bid farewell to Japan. To abandon the foothold she has obtained there will not, of course, be thought of, and so we may look out for a regular conflict on a large scale between the two island empires. Many Englishmen dislike the idea of such a war; but the London *Times* deems it not only inevitable, but justifiable, and this merely on the ground of the refusal of the Japanese to punish the assassins of RICHARDSON. Atrocious as that outrage was, we must remember that the ill-fated Englishman himself was in reality the first aggressor. He was riding on one of the great thoroughfares of Japan at a time when it was not lawful for even a native plebeian to be there, and, though he was certainly more sinned against than sinning, his intrusion on the highway was regarded as an insult to a chief noble of the Empire; and this it was which led to the assault that resulted in his death. The treaty which gave RICHARDSON a right to reside and trade in Japan, gave him no right to violate the laws, customs and institutions of the country.

RICHARDSON's rashness and the ill-feeling engendered in the Japanese mind by the subsequent conduct of the British authorities, have made Japan a very insecure and unenviable place of abode for foreigners. It was with the greatest difficulty, and under circumstances the most unfavorable, that Americans and Europeans gained admittance into these islands. To overcome the distrust and aversion of the natives, peculiar tact and delicacy were requisite. But the overbearing insolence of the British has rendered all attempts at conciliation vain, and now the very name of foreigner has become so odious to the Japanese, that it is probable all strangers will have to quit.

A NEW NUISANCE.—A number of scoundrels and scallawags round town, who never were in any way connected with the army, are adopting the garb of the soldier as a convenience in carrying on the profession of a beggar. Some of them are horrible-looking wretches; some are diseased; some have wounds, (not received in the service of the country;) some are thieves and drunkards, and most of them are "old stagers," who have been for years "plying their avocation," (as Gen. BUTLER would say,) but who hope to conceal their identity or secure greater success by figuring as used-up veterans or played-out heroes. One disgusting-looking creature, afflicted with St. Vitus' dance, traverses Broadway with open mouth and distended paw, and clad in the full rig of a high private of the Union army, though his appearance stamps him unmistakably as a member of the order of Neapolitan lazzaroni; and there are other cases nearly as bad which confront one from time to time on the streets.

For the honor of our army and the credit of our Government, this thing should be put a stop to. If any of these men were wounded or disabled in the service of the country, they are entitled to a pension. If they are afflicted or diseased soldiers, they will be bountifully provided for and tenderly cared for. If they have a fair share of limbs and bones left them, they will be received into the Invalid corps or Corps of Honor. In fact, if they have been or are soldiers, there is no reason why they should be beggars. The Police should take these men in hand. If any of them are sick, send them to the hospital; if they are in want, send them to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. But do not let an honorable service be disgraced in the eyes of the public and of foreigners, by permitting the most odious-looking mendicants to parade the streets clad in its uniform.

THE POOR AND THE RICH.

The Views of "Carl Benson."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question, what shall we do for and with our very poorest or *proletaire* class, is becoming a very serious one for us New-Yorkers. Why it ought not to be, and why it, nevertheless, is rapidly merging into a dangerous class, are points that have been so often discussed of late in your columns and elsewhere, that they must be tolerably well understood by this time; but there are cases, and this is one, in which, knowing the causes of an evil throws no immediate light upon the road to a remedy. It is certainly much to be deplored that the influences of the war and other causes, which have tended in most parts of our country to consolidate the emigrant Irish with the native population, should be comparatively inefficient here, owing to the manner in which they are herded together among themselves. But we must take them in a mass as we find them. It is doubly deplorable that wicked politicians or sectarians should put mischievous ideas into the heads of laboring men. The *Tribune* did much harm this way some years ago with its Anti-rent and Socialist doctrines. The Romish priests, especially their Archbishop, did a great deal of harm. More recently the Copperhead writers and speakers have done an infinite deal of harm. But as we must always expect to find wicked men in the world, even after the *Tribune*, and JOHN HUGHES, and the present generation of Copperheads shall have gone to their own place, we must accept this danger as one of the permanent conditions of the problem. Besides, when the combustible material has become habituated to being touched off by others without reason, it may go off itself some day when it will have a sort of reason. Judging from the experience of other nations, particularly that of England in the Napoleonic contest, the great time of pecuniary distress will be, not *during* the war, but soon after it. Our troubles will begin afresh just as we shall suppose them to be over. The fact referred to by your correspondent "C. L. B.," that our proletarian class possesses political power, many of them having the suffrage, renders the danger all the greater.

Still it is one step, and a great one, to understand the causes of the evil. But when we come to the remedies, there is a want of definiteness and practical precision in those suggested. "*Something* must be done, or else—" this is naturally the first exclamation when any great evil forces itself upon the public attention. But what are we to do? We must abolish this dangerous class, *say your correspondents*, by *changing their condition; first supply their pressing* material wants, and then give them intellectual and religious instruction. We must bridge over the gap between rich and poor. Then there will be no more class jealousies in the city any more than in the country.

These suggestions are eminently philanthropic and democratic, but, I repeat it, there seems to be a want of practical clearness, and judgment, and feasibility, when we come to the details. It is possible to give away much money so that it shall do harm to both parties, the receiver as well as the giver. It is possible to spend much time and trouble in educational preparations from which those for whom they are intended will refuse to receive benefit. It is possible to make sacrifices from a christian and philanthropic spirit, which shall entirely fail of their purpose, through being attributed to one of the most unworthy human motives—*fear*,—as the history of our forty years submission to Southern encroachments has illustrated on the grandest national scale.

I propose to point out some of the difficulties in the way of improving the condition of our lowest class, not, of course, meaning to infer that nothing should be done, but to show that whatever is to be done should be undertaken with caution and judgment, and that we should not be too sanguine about the immediate result; not expect, for instance, to renovate society in two or three years, for such optimism can only result in bitter disappointment.

First, however, let me protest against two fearful errors which taint the otherwise excellent suggestions of some of your correspondents. The first is using the terms "poor," "laboring men," "dangerous class," as indiscriminate synonyms, and confounding the rioters with the "masses" and the "people," as if the July rioters were a fair specimen of our working population. This, as a libel on our native and German laborers I indignantly repudiate. The second, prompted perhaps by the exaggeration of the first, is the admission, *even in appearance*, that we are to act under the influence *of fear*. Ever and anon, like a refrain, some writers bring in what practically amounts to this, "If we don't do something at once for these people they will be burning or plundering our houses and cutting our throats." Now, I affirm most positively that, *from that motive*, not a cent of money ought to be given or a moment of time devoted to the *proletaire* class of this City. It would be far cheaper, safer and better everyway, to keep a standing army and preserve order after the Old World fashion. I say, *cheaper*, because the expense of an army can be calculated, but the demands of a mob cannot. I say *safer*, because in the one case you know what to depend on, and in the other you never know to what caprice or accident your life and property may be exposed. I say *better every way*, because any Government is better than that of a mob. And therefore I consider that the three million ordinance was the most wicked and mischievous of all the measures that our very reckless Corporation has ever passed. Once establish the principle that you must propitiate a mob, or propitiate any class for fear of a mob, and you have proved *ipso facto* that Democratic Government, however adapted to rural communities, is impossible in large cities. I use the plural, *cities*, for *pace* C. L. B., there is quite enough of the dangerous element in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore to follow the precedent of New-York whenever it is firmly established as a precedent.

Will it be said that my language is exaggerated in denouncing this appeal to our fears? Will it be urged that the same motive is employed on other grave occasions, that the friend or physician appeals to the *fears* of the drunkard or libertine *by representing* the certain physical consequences of his vice, that the minister of God's word appeals to the fears of sinners by holding up *before them a day of reckoning* in the other world? The cases are entirely different. The vicious man cannot emancipate himself from the ordinary physical laws, as we call them for want of a more accurate term. The sinner cannot escape out of God's dominion, though he may temporarily close his eyes to the fact of his being in it.

But suppose the drunkard by going to some trouble and expense could make himself a new body on which liquor should have no noxious influence. Would he not snap his fingers at the doctor's warnings? Suppose the original JEFFERSON DAVIS had a Dixie of his own, quite outside and independent of the Almighty's authority, would the fulminations of the pulpit have any other effect upon evil doers than to make them migrate thither with all speed? Now this is the case with New-Yorkers. No property-holder is absolutely *obliged* to remain here. He may suffer loss and inconvenience by migrating, but he will suffer them, rather than have his whole property and his life into the bargain in constant peril. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," and next to life, for freedom of speech and action. Capitalists will leave the City, and capital go with them. The rebel prophecy will be realized. Grass will grow in our streets, and only the "Pahdees" and other friends of Gov. SEYMOUR be left to howl and tear one another over the ruins of what once *was* the Commercial Metropolis of the Western Hemisphere.

These very necessary preliminaries disposed of, let us see what are the difficulties in our way. The pecuniary supply I consider the very least. Americans are generally liberal, New-Yorkers particularly, and we may say proverbially liberal for charitable and public purposes. It seems, however, to be the opinion of some of your correspondents that not nearly enough has been done, and then the question comes up whether, considering the extra drain of the war upon our purses, very much more can or will be done. I really doubt it. It is very easy to picture an ideal state of society, in which no man shall spend anything on superfluities, and the faithful, as in the Apostles' time, shall have all things in common, but for my part, I do not expect to see any such state realized, especially in a great city. But now comes up another question, whether we may not be able to utilize better the means at our disposal. We give a great deal *out* of our City. I do not mean in contributions for national purposes, (that is necessity rather than charity,) but for local and foreign objects. Every country clergyman who has a church to build or an organ to buy comes down upon his New-York friends and acquaintances for a subscription. Every missionary looks to this Metropolis as a source whence to replenish the funds of his mission. However laudable these objects are in themselves, it is a matter for serious consideration whether, *when we have so many heathen of our own among us*, our charity ought not to begin at home.

This suggestion I make with some diffidence, but there is another about which there can be no doubt or hesitation. We pay heavy municipal taxes for supposed public purposes, but in reality a large per centage of this money is embezzled by swindlers and pickpockets, who occupy municipal offices that once were honorable. (Strong epithets, but not beyond what the facts demand.) It is, therefore, the duty of all good citizens, *as Christians and philanthropists, quite apart from any considerations of personal pecuniary interest*, to make an earnest, vigorous, and persistent effort in order that the City offices may be filled with honest men—or as near an approach to the article as we can find. For it must be evident to the meanest capacity, that *the closer the municipal appropriations are pared down to the legitimate expenses, and the less money is pillaged or squandered, the more will our property-owners have on hand to bestow on objects of charity and real public utility*; also, that the less time they are obliged to consume in detecting, exposing, and resisting various swindles, the more time they can devote to the discussion and execution of measures of social reform.

But waiving further consideration of the pecuniary supply, which I really believe to be the least obstacle, we are now come to the difficulty of bringing our influence to bear on the poor and ignorant. The difficulty is less in this country than in most others; but even here, considerable. The effect which a good citizen produces on his friends and associates is chiefly that of his example. He does not go about preaching to his friends and acquaintance on their duties; if he did, he would run no small chance of being considered a nuisance. Even clergymen are not listened to with equanimity when they have a habit of sermonizing out of church. Now, the trouble is, that the example of the rich, in most cases, can have little effect on the poor. A rich man's example acts only upon his servants or workmen—those whose daily business brings them into immediate contact with him. A well-dressed, and well-educated person, going among *strange* poor, is apt to be an object of suspicion to them. They misconstrue his intentions and attribute his presence to some secret interested motive. This difficulty, however, as has been remarked, is less in our country than most others, and we are blessed with many active and devoted practical philanthropists. A little one-sided are they sometimes, sometimes a little ferocious in their philanthropy, and apt to pitch ferociously into any one who does not agree with them on all religious and social questions, but, on the whole, they are right good men, and doing a right good work. Still, we must remember that practical philanthropy is a special gift, that it requires much tact and judgment. Mere self-devotion will not suffice. The number of such persons must be limited. When, therefore, C. L. B. complains that our religious

bodies might do far more for our City outcasts than is now done, may not the reason of this apparent neglect be, that the requisite number of qualified City missionaries does not exist—that, as of old, the harvest is planteous, but the laborers—skilled and competent ones—are comparatively few?

But suppose we have an overflowing treasury and a complete corps of teachers and preachers, lay and clerical. Are our difficulties at an end? No, they have hardly begun. We have brought the horse to the water—or rather the water to the horse—but making the animal drink is quite another affair, and there are a great many outside forces to abet his natural reluctance.

We may assume, as all your correspondents admit it, that education must go hand-in-hand with pecuniary assistance, in order to make the latter of any permanent benefit. Now, the majority of our proletaries are Irish, and Roman Catholic Irish. The moment you attempt to exhort, or instruct, or educate in any way this populace, you arouse the jealousy and provoke the interference of their priests. These persons will graciously accept Protestant contributions to Roman Catholic charities; they will sometimes even go so far as to solicit them; but beyond this, they will not suffer their flocks to be meddled with. They would rather see them uneducated than educated by Protestants. They would rather see them unimproved than "improved" by "heretics." The *anti-educational struggles of their Coryphaeus*, JOHN HUGHES, are known to all.

A little incident, which recently fell under my observation, shows how this influence meets and checks you at every step among the lower orders. *A military friend of mine* was appointed to the command of an important post in the vicinity of the city. He is a strict disciplinarian, and *at once set about making himself acquainted* with the minutest details of everything connected with the establishment; and one of his first discoveries was that a number of laundresses and other females employed about the post, though not in the least married, were in the way of increasing the population. His immediate impulse was to send for the Chaplain, as the official guardian of public morality. "My dear Colonel," said the reverend gentleman, "I have just noticed the fact, but what can I do? These women are Romanists; if I attempted to lecture them on their duties, at the first word I should have a swarm of priests about my ears like so many hornets." Here was a simple point of morality, on which the minister and the priest must have been, theoretically at least, agreed; yet the former dared not speak for fear of the latter.

Again, I have said that we must dismiss the ideas *of fear* and *propitiation* from our programme. This admitted, it follows that the proletaries, like other classes, have their duties as well as their rights. They are not to be considered as a privileged class in any respect. If they are to be assisted and brought up to the level of their fellow-townsmen, they must give up somewhat of their wild-beast-like independence and submit to the same discipline as other people. One of the first duties of a republican citizen is to provide for his children the best education his means allow. Among all persons in respectable circumstances the performance of this duty is secured by social laws as effective as if they were enacted and written out. If the individual's selfishness or stupidity are such that he does not see the necessity of educating his offspring, custom and public opinion induce him to do so, and after a certain age the child's own good sense and ambition usually coöperate with these motives. If the proletaires are not open to the influences which govern other classes of society, they should be compelled to accept the education provided for them at the public expense. I understand there is a law in Boston similar to those prevailing in various parts of Germany, by which any children found notoriously "loafing" in the streets without any fixed trade or occupation, may be sent to the public school, whether their parents desire it or not. Suppose such a law were proposed here. How those wicked politicians whom Mr. FREELAND so justly stigmatizes would raise a howl in unison with that of the priests! What an outcry all those wretches who live upon the ignorance and vice of the lower classes, would raise at this or any plan of compulsory education!

Once more: as the existence of a republic presupposes a certain amount of intelligence in the masses, it follows, as a general principle, by no abstruse chain of reasoning, but quite simply and naturally, that no utterly ignorant man is fit for a republican citizen. In three years we shall be called on to revise our State Constitution. (God knows it needs revising enough!) There may be no chance of getting a property qualification, (though I have heard working men speak in favor of one since the riots,) but we ought to try for an educational qualification, such as exists in some parts of New-England. No man who cannot read and write should be a voter. I consider it our solemn duty to make this attempt, and I believe the attempt will be made, but when it is, how the Irish Copperhead papers, the *Slave's Journal*, *Ringleader*, &c., will foam over at the inkstand with billingsgate and blasphemy! Can you expect ignorant men to elect capable and upright rulers? Yet either to instruct or exclude the ignorant is an arduous task, for all the political rascals in the community will be against you.

This communication set out merely with the intention of forewarning social reformers against certain stumbling-blocks in their path, and it has already, perhaps, extended beyond due bounds. Still, I will take the liberty of making two suggestions as to what should and may be done.

Of the various plans proposed in your columns and elsewhere for the direct material and indirect moral benefit of the lower classes, involving at the same time a direct benefit to the rest of the community, I know of none which more deserves to be tried than the founding of Servants' Institutes. When we reflect on the great influence of woman on man for good or evil, we must be struck with the vast importance of keeping a numerous portion of our female population out of mischief and making them useful to themselves and others.

Secondly—Something should be done for *the political education of our laboring men.* Up to this year it has been totally neglected. What has been done hitherto is this: those who had votes have been persuaded, frequently by any amount of fraud and misrepresentation, to vote one or the other ticket; those who had not, were overlooked as of no account, unless they could be persuaded to personate voters or to foment rows at the polls. What we need is to have the fundamental principles of society and the rudiments of political economy explained to them. It should be shown them how in all societies, except where the capitalist directly or indirectly *owns* the laborer, the interests of rich and poor are on the whole substantially the same; how this is especially true in a Democracy; how the poor cannot do without the rich any more than the rich without the poor; how any serious injury to the rich must react upon the poor; and so forth. An excellent step in this direction was taken by the "Democratic Workingman" who issued, "*Don't unchain the Tiger," and other placards during the riots.* I hope he will go on and produce a more detailed and complete work.

It is possible that some things have been said, in the course of these remarks, likely to offend the weaker brethren, but that is all the more reason for giving them publicity. The day is long past for being mealy-mouthed. We tried it forty years in our National affairs, and we are now seeing and feeling the consequences. Similar error may produce even worse results in our local affairs.

CARL BENSON.

THE CONDUCT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

The Duty of a General—He Must Obey Orders from His Government—In the Field He Must Act According to Circumstances—Historical Examples.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has often been remarked that no Ministerial Bureau should attempt to direct the movements or armaments in the field. Such guidance is beyond the scope of mortality's vision and applicative intelligence. At the same time, and especially in this country, the general orders and directions of a Government must be obeyed by its military subordinates, else the civil administration, which is here supreme, would often be thwarted and embarrassed in *its* sphere, by the action of army commanders. It is when Bureaux, located distant from the theatre of operations, undertake to give specific directions as to the actions and movements of Generals in immediate command, that disasters and miscarriages are sure to result. A bureau in Washington may order *an army to Tennessee to fight the public enemy, but* no bureau in Washington can fight a battle in Tennessee, *or conduct a march, or direct the operations* of a campaign. Orders are often sent to a General, adapted to *one set of circumstances*, which, on a change of circumstances taking place, unknown to the Government, it would be absolutely fatal to both the Government and the army were he to literally follow. Many of our disasters in this war *are due to bureaucratic orders* and *interference*, and this remark is not made to impugn the motives or the patriotism of those from whom such unfortunate orders issued. Such action and influences are due rather to that ignorance of the lessons of history with which GUROWSKI charged our officials at the beginning of the war, than, it is certain, to any willful intention to imperil or sacrifice armies or Generals. Few men, in their private business, are willing to learn from the experience of others. Their folly, however, is comparatively innocent, because they pay the penalty themselves. Few Governments, likewise, are willing to make wise deductions from history, because officials, especially those occupying the highest positions, are rendered superlatively egotistical by the very success attending their elevation. Unfortunately, in the latter case, the penalties fall not upon themselves but upon nations, who are thus punished for their blindness. One of the most certain laws of nature is the inevitable law of compensation, which explains, in a measure, the declaration that the sins of the fathers are visited upon the children—an idea of which Anti-Christians have so often availed themselves to impugn the mercy and justice of the Creator.

Since the beginning of reliable history hundreds of instances have occurred where the affairs of a country have been wrecked by the dispatch of despotic orders from a capital to its Generals and Admirals before the enemy, as to how and when they should fight. On the other hand, national affairs have been retrieved by commanders giving battle against the express orders of their Government. It would fill a large volume to cite in detail only the most remarkable examples. In this article we shall endeavor to direct attention to a few—not selected arbitrarily, but almost at random, and not adapted to suit or to confirm any general theory set forth here or elsewhere, but given rather on account of their instructive historical character, for the benefit of those concerned.

Deluded by the astute diplomacy of the Escurial, or demented by an access of parsimony, ELIZABETH commanded her Lord High Admiral, HOWARD, to disarm part of her fleets and reduce her crews. This order was actually issued at the very time that the Invincible Armada was ready to sail. What would have been the result had the Admiral obeyed? PHILIP II. would have been enabled to carry out his plans without molestation from the English navy, and England must have succumbed. No one can realize, at this time, the consequences which must have ensued.

On the other hand, had the Duke of Medina-Sidonia listened to the advice of his experienced subordinate, RICALDES, to stoop upon DRAKE's weak squadron and to surprise Plymouth, the Armada could have effected its purpose and disembarked a veteran army upon English soil where ELIZABETH was least prepared to meet it. Instead of listening to the astute old Biscay whaler, the proud Duke obeyed to the letter his orders from the Escurial, and held blindly on his course to the Flemish coast. This afforded opportunity to the English fleet to put to sea and achieve a triumph the historian marvels at while recording it. The Armada was the greatest failure we read of.

Thus one chief Admiral's disobedience of orders from London saved England, and another supreme Admiral's obedience to orders from Madrid ruined Spain.

In 1665, the States-General of Holland sent orders to their High Admiral OBDAM to put to sea and fight the English wherever and however he found them. OBDAM had the alternative of fighting or losing his head—no vain threat in those days. OBDAM foretold the result, obeyed, sailed, engaged the Duke of York off Lowestoffe, lost his life, his flag-ship and the battle. Thus OBDAM enabled the English to achieve a victory, one of the proudest in their naval annals.

In 1692, LOUIS XIV. sent orders to TOURVILLE to fight the Anglo-Dutch, "strong or feeble," wherever he encountered them. Against his own and his officers' convictions, TOURVILLE gave battle, and the defeat he suffered ended in the annihilation of the French navy at La Hogue.

NAPOLEON undertook to imitate LOUIS XIV., the only Bourbon predecessor his supreme egotism deigned to acknowledge. VILLENEUVE's terrible disaster at Trafalgar, in 1805, was brought about, remotely, by obedience to orders from Boulogne.

In 1675, the States-General of Holland ordered their Chief Admiral, RUYTER,

"The greatest sailor since the world began,"

to sail with an inferior naval force into the Mediterranean and engage the French fleets coöperating with LOUIS XIV's land armaments in Sicily. RUYTER protested, but obeyed like a patriot, and fought two battles—victories for ordinary men, undecisive for such as he and NELSON. In the second he staked and lost his own life to make up for the odds against him and maintain the national honor. His death, sacrificed to orders from the Admiralty at Amsterdam, was equivalent to many defeats.

HANNIBAL, with despair in his heart and the certainty of a fatal result, obeyed orders from Carthage to abandon Italy and return into Africa for the defence of her capital. Predicting the disastrous result, he obeyed. He was then ordered to give battle to SCIPIO, and, while again protesting against the order, was again obedient. Every schoolboy knows that HANNIBAL's defeat at Zama delivered up Carthage as a prey to its implacable conqueror, Rome.

CLARKE, NAPOLEON's Minister of War, invested with extraordinary powers, ordered SUCHET not to join SOULT in the Spring of 1814. SOULT implored SUCHET's assistance, or even the mere moral support of his appearance on the field with shouldered arms. Although superior in rank, SOULT offered to imitate BOUFFLER's Roman self-negation in regard to his inferior VILLARS, and VAUBAN's like offer to LA FEUILLADE—he offered to serve under SUCHET if the latter would only join him to combat WELLINGTON, and redeem a series of defeats by one last victory upon the patrial soil. SUCHET obeyed CLARKE at Paris, and disregarded SOULT before the enemy. In consequence, the English General won the battle of Toulouse, whereas, had SUCHET given no heed to directions from the capital, WELLINGTON, at least, would have suffered a reverse if he had not been driven back across the Adour. These facts, little known, are treated in detail by MONGAILLARD.

In 1812, von YORK had been placed by the King of Prussia under the orders of NAPOLEON, by the latter *under* MACDONALD. *When* NAPOLEON *fled from* Smorgoni, YORK was ordered to cover the French retreat. "Old ISEGRIM, sharp as hacked iron," conceived the bold and awfully responsible resolution to refuse obedience. He disobeyed, although, to use his own words, "*I feel my own old head shaking upon my shoulders.*" His disobedience to his immediate master, his King, and to his master's fearful master, the French Emperor, was the entering wedge to Germany's deliverance. FREDERIC WILLIAM's consternation was so great that had von YORK been within his reach the General's head would indeed have been in peril. Had he been within reach of NAPOLEON, or his satraps, the event to him would have been certainly fatal. The King of Prussia stood too much in awe of the despot who had so "brutally bullied" him, to have spared poor von YORK, however closely the General's actions jumped with the King's secret wishes. YORK's disobedience knocked the last plank from under MURAT's feet. It dissipated all the French hopes of holding the line of the Niemen. York's Convention with the Russians, on his own responsibility, at Tauroggen, compelled the French to fall back to the line of the Oder, and, finally, its consequences, to behind the Elbe, for, in a losing game, lost ground is seldom, if ever, recovered.

Kings, Cabinets and counsels, are not alone, however, in their infatuated ideas, that men can usurp the prerogatives of a higher power. The greatest monarch-generals have not always been able to discern aright beyond the scope of their actual vision or direct movements beyond the horizon, measured by a day's march.

Consider a few cases in connection with the history of FREDERIC and the Great NAPOLEON and a few others recorded in military annals.

FREDERIC the Great, the clearest headed commander of modern times, more than once issued orders, exact obedience to whose latter occasioned serious disasters, to wit: FINK's surrender near Maxene, FOUQUET's defeat near Landshut, WEDEL's disaster at Kay-Palzig, &c.

The most prominent, however, is FREDERIC's conduct before Hochkirch. He was in presence of the Austrians. *The safety of his camp depended on the* possession of the Stromberg, already occupied by the Austrians. Gen. von RETZOW was ordered to take it. He declared it was impracticable. FREDERIC repeated the order, with the addition that RETZOW should answer for its execution with his head. The General replied that he was ready to lay his head at the feet of His Majesty, whose commands were sacred; but his conscience was more so, and he could not answer for it to his God and the world that he should sacrifice so many brave men without the slightest prospect of advantage. He was accordingly placed under arrest, and his sword taken from him. FREDERIC then ordered his Quartermaster-General, MARWITZ, to lay out the Prussian camp in a position commanded by the enemy. MARWITZ declined on the same grounds on which RETZOW based his refusal. He too was placed under arrest. Marshal KEITH arrived, and remonstrated with the King. His advice was rejected. The famous ZIETHEN and SEIDLITZ conjured FREDERIC not to disarm that night. Deaf to every suggestion, he ordered his troops to disencumber themselves and take their rest, and the cavalry to unsaddle. Then the King himself went to bed. "Where are you going, gentlemen," said ZIETHEN to the Generals, separating for repose according to the King's orders. "To our tents and beds," was the reply. "Are you, then, going to obey His Majesty literally?" was ZIETHEN's next question. "Certainly, are you not going to obey?" "Yes, to the letter," answered ZIETHEN; "but no, to the spirit of his commands. I shall order the cavalry to unsaddle, for half an hour, and then to saddle again." RETZOW was right, MARWITZ was right, KEITH was right, ZIETHEN was right—FREDERIC was wrong. That night DAUN burst into the Prussian camp, carrying with him death, destruction and ruin. Striving to retrieve the terrible consequences they had foreseen, RETZOW redeemed himself, but KEITH, the Prince of Brunswick and Dessau, and many other valuable officers were sacrificed. ZIETHEN's disobedience of orders saved the shattered Prussian army from foundering entirely. Had it not been for the charges of his cavalry held in readiness, contrary to the King's express commands, the Prussian infantry could never have found an opportunity even to defend themselves. As it was, ZIETHEN's prescient disobedience and his cavalry's brilliant desperation converted impending utter destruction into a terrible but reparable reverse.

CZERNICHEFF's disregard to orders from St. Petersburgh enabled FREDERICK the Great to beat DAUN at Schweidnitz. The Russian General risked his head, but restored Prussia's tottering throne to its equilibrium.

NAPOLEON, besotted by the idea of his star and invincible fortune, thrust forward VANDAMME into the cul-de-sac of Culm; and such a rout as the French have seldom experienced was the speedy result.

At the same time, to gratify his thirst for vengeance upon Prussia by the capture of Berlin, NAPOLEON thrust out OUDINOT, MACDONALD, and NEY to the left. All three of these Marshals were overthrown in succession at Gross-Beeren, Katzbach, and Dennewitz, by Generals whose abilities they affected to despise.

About a month after, BLUCHER, contrary to orders, marched to the right and joined BERNADOTTE. Meanwhile the King of Prussia sent orders to him to march to the left and join SCHWARZENBERG. GNEISENAU, Chief of BLUCHER's Staff, and his better half, answered he would not obey. A second order, more imperative, received a no less intrepid reply. To a third command GNEISENAU answered: "My head is at your Majesty's disposal, but come we will not." This disobedience to triple orders was the remote, if not the immediate cause of the crowning crush of NAPOLEON's power at Leipzig. This was in 1813. BLUCHER repeated the same conduct five months afterward in France, and again his disobedience led to triumphant results.

When NELSON, before Copenhagen, clapped his telescope to his blind eye and would not see the order to haul *off*, but, on the contrary, fought *on*, he secured a remarkable victory, which his superior gave up and confessed a defeat.

At Custoza, or one of the cotemporaneous conflicts, LA MARMORA, afterward General-in-Chief of the Piedmontese in the Crimea, at that time Major of artillery, occupied a church-yard, the key of the Sardinian position, CHARLES ALBERT, affected by a constitutional superstitious regard for sacred localities, which cost him dear upon another occasion, ordered LA MARMORA to withdraw his pieces from the consecrated ground. The Major maintained his position. A second sharper order came to him. Continued disobedience and a hotter fire. A third order, peremptory now, was delivered. "My life is subject to his Majesty's will," said LA MARMORA, "but I will not withdraw a single piece." Thus was preserved the Sardinian line in that quarter.

The Emperor LEOPOLD sent an autograph order to Prince EUGENE not to fight the Turks under any circumstances. Prince EUGENE, according to his own statement, read the order, put it in his pocket, gave battle, won the wonderful victory of the Zentha, and delivered Austria from imminent danger.

LOUIS XIV. sent orders to his army before Turin to receive the attack of the Austro-Sardinians in their lines. Every French General, even MARSIN, who carried the order, admitted the result would be fatal. Nevertheless the order was obeyed, and the French, superior in everything, suffered such a defeat from inferior forces as swept them ignominiously out of Italy.

The armies of Lucerne and of Berne were in presence and about to engage. The General of the former, PFYFFER, at this very moment received an order from his Diet at home not to fight. Guessing its contents, he thrust it, unopened, into his pocket, ordered a forward movement and routed the enemy.

BONAPARTE disobeyed repeated orders of the French Directory, and was successful, as all the world knows. CUSTINE and a host of other Generals obeyed the orders of the French Government, failed, and had their heads chopped off on the place of the guillotine at Paris, whence the inexorable orders emanated.

Finally, here is a Roland for all these Olivers. In 1849 ROMARINO undertook to act the *rôle* of MONTECUCULI, in 1674-75, and act in accordance with his own views, instead of obeying CZERNOWSKI, his superior. He failed; the Sardinian army was annihilated at Novara, and ROMARINO was shot as a traitor *on the esplanade of the citadel of Turin. He staked* his life, lost the game, and was shot ignominiously. Had he succeeded, he would have ranked with Prince EUGENE and PFYFFER. His case is cited to show that it does not do for a little man to play the big game.

Instance could be added to instance, but has not enough been brought forward to elucidate the idea that a General should generally be left independent in his action?

The moral of all which has been adduced is this: It is to be supposed that a General, intrusted with an independent command at a distance, is competent to decide for himself what course of action is best on the spot. If the General is not considered fit to judge for himself, the Government had no right to place him in such a post of influence. A soldier carries his life in his hand, and is supposed to be ready at all times to adventure it for the benefit of his country. Whether he hazards it in the field of battle, by exposing it to the enemy's line of fire, or to the volley of a platoon, in accordance with the sentence of a Court-martial for disobedience on his return, the risk is certainly similar. Consequently, an officer should always act according to his own conviction and existing circumstances. He is certainly better able to judge on the ground of what is best to be done, than an administration safe at home in a capital, unless he is, as KLEBER said of BONAPARTE, "A General at (or who expends) six thousand lives a day," and dares to violate the dictates of his own conscience, or can afford to risk the field and his soldiers' lives without compunction.

The writer, by this exposition of facts, intends simply to show that no power remote can direct operations present on the actual theatre of hostilities.

ANCHOR.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this *is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in* machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly with *the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

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Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

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The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only house of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Splendid Jellies—In glass jars, prepared expressly for convenience in hospital use. Parmalee's Fruit Store, No. 565 Broadway. THOMAS J. RAYNER.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—MONSON.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, Nov. 13, by Rev. James McDougal, Lieut. ROBERT ANDERSON, of the 61st New-York Volunteers, and Miss S. M. MONSON.

DIED.

FULTON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 11, ELIZA ARDEN, relict of William Fulton, and daughter of the late William Bruce, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., New-York, on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

GOTTSBERGER.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER, in the 62d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Amity, corner Hicks-st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 16, at 1½ o'clock P. M. A Requiem will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 3½ o'clock.

HANDLEY.—In the village of Milton, on Friday, Nov. 13, of diphtheria, HENRY COOLIDGE, son of the late Alonzo J. and Fanny H. Handley, aged 3 years, 3 months and 25 days.

HOLLAND.—On Thursday, Nov. 12, JOHN HOLLAND, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his father-in-law, John McGrath, and of his brother Thomas, and the Police Department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 Park-st., corner of Pearl.

MANDEVILLE.—On Friday, Nov. 13, SUSAN MANDEVILLE, widow of the late William Mandeville, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Nov. 15, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 63 Charles-st., without further invitation.

MIDDLETON.—On Friday, Nov. 13, CORNELIA T., wife of John Middleton, Jr., and daughter of Robert D. Hart, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 17, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the First Baptist Church, Broome-st.

SIMMONS.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, MATILDA, wife of William Simmons, Jr., in the 42d year of her age.

Due notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

SILVERS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 14, Mrs. LYDIA B. SILVERS, aged 51 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 81 Bedford-av., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITEHEAD.—In Nashville, Tenn., on Monday, Nov. 2, Maj. OTIS A. WHITEHEAD, U. S. Volunteer service, and son of Rev. Charles Whitehead, of this City, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held in the Tabernacle Church, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WHITTAKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 11, CATHARINE LOUISA, daughter of Margaret E. and the late Dr. John H. Whittaker, of New-York City, aged 11 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Christ's Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

YATES.—Departed this life, after a long and painful illness, CATHARINE A., wife of Walter A. Yates.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, James B. Kent, also the members of Arcturus Lodge, No. 274, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mary Kent, widow of John Kent, No. 68 East 28th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in 2d-st. Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 539.—Nov. 14, 1863.
56, 23, 46, 11, 21, 8, 35, 70, 41, 75, 14, 77.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 540.—Nov. 14, 1863.
5, 42, 63, 41, 68, 36, 52, 51, 75, 27, 8, 60.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REOPENING SERVICES.—THE 7TH-ST. M. E. Church, (between 2d and 3d avs.,) having been closed for repairs, will be reopened for Divine Service on SUNDAY next, the 15th inst. Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN in the evening at 7 o'clock. The Youths Missionary Society, (in connection with the Sabbath School,) will hold their regular monthly meeting in the afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. CHARLES FLETCHER, Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., and the Pastor, Rev. F. BOTTOME. The public are cordially invited to attend.

IMPORTANT FREEDMEN'S MEETING at the Brooklyn Athenaeum, Rev. M. H. SMITH, Pastor, SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. FISKE has been directed by Maj.-Gen. GRANT, and Col. HAWES by Maj.-Gen. BANKS, to proceed North and lay before the people the sufferings of the freedmen in their Departments. At the meeting on Sunday evening their instructions from their Generals will be given, and interesting addresses will be made.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—THE FIRST OF A SERIES of sermons on the subject of Sunday Schools, (agreeably to a resolution of the Executive Committee of the Sunday School Union and Church Book Society) will be preached by the Right Rev. Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, in Calvary Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Superintendents, teachers, and persons interested in Sunday Schools are invited to attend.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT"—West 22d-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, Nov. 15, morning service and sermon in French, Rev. Dr. VERREN, to commence at 10½ o'clock. The Evening Services will be opened on SUNDAY, and continue during the season, under the charge of Rev. H. B. STOWELL. This entire service will be in English, and will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—THE Anniversary meeting of the Benevolent Society of St. Ann's Church will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, in the Church, service commencing at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. WILLIAM F. MORGAN, D. D., of St. Thomas' Church, New-York, and a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the Society.

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The eighth discourse of this series, "Lot," will be delivered by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. K. WARDLE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Just Shall Live by Faith.* And at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The First Step Heavenward.* Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ, meets at University Building, Washington-square, every FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK, at 10½ o'clock A. M., to worship God and break bread together in remembrance of the Lord's death till He comes. The gospel is preached in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. The seats are free, and no collection is made.

"CHRISTIAN IN THE HOUSE OF THE INTERPRETER" will be the subject of discourse by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—being one of series on the Gospel as illustrated by "Pilgrim's Progress." Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M. All are invited.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICES REGULARLY every SABBATH in the large Hall, 8th-av., corner 33d-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Sabbath School 9 o'clock A. M. Subject for Evening discourse—*Pentecost—Its Design and End During this Dispensation, etc.* The clergy specially invited. Seats free.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their monthly meeting in the Collegiate R. D. Church on 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject for discussion: *The Mutual Relations of Superintendents and Teachers.*

A SERMON WILL BE PREACHED BEFORE the Young Men's Christian Association of Columbia College, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the new Dispensation, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 964 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning and evening, Inspirational and Trance speaking. Afternoon, short lecture and Conference. Collections taken up.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—CORNER CLINTON-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, will preach in this house on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath school in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity M. E. Church, on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD, former Pastor of the Church, will preach at 7 o'clock P. M. A cordial welcome extended to strangers. Seats cheerfully provided.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning, *Submission to God*; in the evening, *The Life of David.* Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING in this Church SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROACH. Sermon in reference to the death of the late Rev. JOHN ELLIS. Services at 3 and 7 P. M., to be conducted by Dr. and Mrs. PALMER. Seats free.

FLEET-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. M. HARFIELD, SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society, at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. H. B. RIDGEWAY and C. D. FOSS.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this Church will worship in the hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—58th-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach in the morning. Subject: *Second Voice from the Cross.* One of the pastors of the Third Presbytery at 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. No evening service hereafter.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY in the MORNING at 10½ and in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, by GEO. STORRS, Editor of the *Herald of Life and Coming Kingdom.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

TABERNACLE FOR STRANGERS, YOUNG MEN, EVERYBODY—Broadway, below Astor-place.—Rev. C. C. Goss preaches at 11 o'clock, on *The Last Great Drama*, and at 7½ o'clock the last of the series on *The Moral Aspects of our City.* Children's meeting at 3 o'clock.

THE FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of St. Paul's M. E. Church, will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church, northeast corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Sermon by Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN. P. K. DICKINSON, Rec. Sec'y.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN—IRVING HALL.—The Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the sixth of a series of discourses on the *Early History of Christianity*, TO-MORROW (Sunday,) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Non-churchgoing young men especially invited.

TO YOUNG MEN, CLERKS, APPRENTICES, &c.—Prof. MATTISON will preach, as usual, in his Church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The evening discourse, addressed to young men, will be upon *The Elements of Success in Life.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—THE REV. F. W. GRAVES will preach in this Church, near East Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*A Question Often Asked but Seldom Answered.*

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 4TH-av. and 22d-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, at 10½ A. M., and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN COOKMAN, a sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

S. S. SNOW, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH of Mount Zion, and author of the new book entitled *The Voice of Elias, or Prophecy Restored*, will preach the New Dispensation on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 162 Bowery. Seats free.

PROGRESSIVE MEETINGS.—THEODORE D. WELD will speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SUNDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Truth and its Antagonisms.* And at 7½ P. M.; subject—*The Havoc of Creeds.* Seats free.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, CORNER OF OLIVER and Henry sts. Seats free. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. S. J. KNAPP, of Bethesda Baptist Church; at 3 P. M. by Rev. IRA R. STEWARD; at 7½ P. M. by Rev. C. A. CLARK. Sabbath School at 1½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church (37th-st. corner Lexington-av.,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION—14TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. JOHN F. APPLETON will preach in this church SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3, and 7½, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE TESTIMONY OF SCRIPTURE TO THE FUTURE GLORY OF CHRIST.—A lecture will be delivered (the Lord permitting) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the University Buildings, Washington-square, on the above subject, when the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ will be proved to be personal and pre-millenial. Christians who love the truth, acknowledge the authority of Scripture, and desire to know what it teaches on this important and much neglected subject, are affectionately invited to attend. No expense of any kind is imposed on those who come.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts.—Course of Sabbath Evening Sermons. The twelfth of the Course will be delivered by Rev. Dr. J. E. ROCKWELL, of Brooklyn, SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching at 10½ by the Pastor, as usual.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. WM. R. WEBSTER, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Subject in the evening—*The Destruction of the World by Fire.* The public are invited to attend. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at the usual hours. He is now preaching a series of Sabbath evening sermons on the *United States in Prophecy.* Seats provided for strangers. Sabbath school at 9 and 2½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector. The holy rite of Confirmation will be administered in this Church by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, on SUNDAY EVENING next. Divine service commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE LATE HALL.—REV. DR. JUNKIN WILL preach in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Greene-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject of Morning Discourse—*National Levity in Time of National Affliction Incompatible with Good Morals and Good Taste.* Seats free. The public are invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the old Brewery. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. *The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.* The great number of visitors to this School sufficiently indicate that the original public interest in it is in no respect diminished.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. ELLIOTT will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. T. FLANDERS WILL PREACH in the Universalist Mission Room, corner of 3d-av. and 32d-st., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Subject—*Universalism in its Relations to the Reforms of the Age.*

REV. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, FROM WISCONSIN, will preach regularly to the New Congregational Society, at Livingston Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 33d-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Residents of the vicinity are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—PREACHING on SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½, on the *Doctrine of Consequences.*

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in the Church on 28th-st., two doors west of Broadway, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Doing Evil that Good may come.*

FIFTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Irving-place. Dr. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Daily Journals, Expense Books, Family and Gents' Waste Books for sale by the Publishers,
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POLITICAL.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.

TAMMANY AND MOZART UNITED.

FOR MAYOR,
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE.

FERNANDO WOOD, Chairman, Mozart Convention. — ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman, Tammany Convention.
GIDEON J. TUCKER, SYLVESTER E. NOLAN, Secretaries. — RICH. B. CONNOLLY, JOHN H. TRAPP, Secretaries.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
For Police Justice—Seventh District, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.
CHAS. M. VANDERVOORT.

AT A MEETING OF DEMOCRATS DESIROUS of effecting a reform in the Democratic party in this City, held at Delmonico's on Saturday evening, the 14th inst., it was unanimously determined to call a public meeting of Democrats at an early day, to nominate Gen. JOHN A. DIX for Mayor, having been assured that he will accept the nomination thus tendered to him; and it was further resolved that a call be prepared for such meeting, and, with the signatures thereto, be published in the morning papers of Tuesday next.
N. B.—Copies of the call will be left for signatures at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and William sts., at the office of the *Journal of Commerce*, at the Corn Exchange, at the Merchants' Exchange, the Mechanics' Exchange, and the *Sun* office. HENRY NICOLL, Chairman.
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Union Association will be held at headquarters, No. 245 8th-av., pursuant to the call of the Union Central Committee, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various Union Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock.
WM. H. BULL, President.
SAMUEL B. HARRISON, THOMAS LIVEY, Secretaries.

NINETEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of this Association will be held at Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts., on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to the several nominating conventions, in pursuance of the call of the Central Committee. Polls open from 7½ until 9 o'clock P. M. By order.
WM. H. DECAMP, President.
ALLAN COOPER, CYRUS T. FROST, Secretaries.

AT A VERY LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING, held at the hotel of S. Kamuf, No. 124 East Houston-st., Nov. 14, 1863, by the Independent Democratic German Association of the 17th Ward, John Hertel, President, N. Handleir, Secretary, WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, Esq., was unanimously nominated for Civil Justice of the 10th, 13th, and 17th Wards, and BARNABAS H. OSBORNE for Police Justice of the 10th, 13th and 17th Wards.

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT—SIXTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.—Regular Democratic Nomination for Police Justice,
ANDREW LEARY.

A 1 FURNITURE.
$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 BOWERY.
Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City FOR CASH.
Consisting of ROSEWOOD, PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
All goods warranted as represented.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FAIR.
The Managers of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will hold a Fair at No. 1,138 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., opposite the St. James Hotel, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 17, 18 and 19, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WHITE CAMELLIA FLOWERS WANTED during the Winter season in quantities from 10 to 1,000. Also, other choice cut Flowers will be received at market prices by J. T. BARNES, Florist, 110 Broadway.

RAILROAD IRON.—300 TONS, 50 POUNDS per yard in port. For sale by PERKINS & LIVINGSTON, No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Parties having friends and relatives residing at Natchez, Miss., or its vicinities, can, through me, able to them such necessaries of life as they may deem advisable, having received the permission to do so from the proper authorities at Washington. Any information on the subject cheerfully given, and any donation to the Free Market Association at Natchez, Miss., thankfully received and acknowledged. MAURICE MAYER, No. 133 Chambers-st., up stairs.

MUNN & COMPANY, SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

POLLAK & SON, MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTURERS, No. 287 Broome-st.—an assortment of pipes always on hand; pipes cut to order; repairing neatly done.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 14, 1863.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

SATURDAY, Nov. 14—P. M.

The equanimity of the Money Market on the basis of 7 ₩ cent. per annum is fairly restored to-day, and the Stock Brokers, who are the chief borrowers this week, very generally report an easy supply from lenders at this rate. The change since Wednesday or Thursday has been so sudden and decided that parties who sold Stocks heavily *short* on the calculation that the worst had not been seen or felt in the Money Market, came in as buyers this morning, in competition with other orders for the rise. The result was, a business at the two sessions of the Board and on the street of about 70,000 Shares in gross of the Railway Stocks, and a proportionate amount of the miscellaneous speculatives, like Cumberland, Quicksilver, Canton, &c. There was a further general rise in prices from the advance of last night, though not without various ups and downs through the dealings of the day. The Government Stocks were also ½@1 ₩ cent. higher, and the Railway Bonds steady. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	147¾	147	Harlem Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 6s, 1881	109	110	Mich. Central	124½	125
N. Y. Central	134¼	[illegible]	Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	106¾	105½	Mich. Guarant'd	140	140
Erie Preferred	101½	102½	Illinois Cen.	119¾	119½
Hudson	129¾	129½	Pittsburgh	104	103½
Pacific Mail	216	216	Fort Wayne	84½	84½
Harlem	96½	96	Rock Island	106¼	106½
Canton	33½	33½	Galena	107¼	106½
Treas. Cer., new	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading	124¼	124½
Toledo	117½	117½	Quicksilver	63	63½
Northwest	46½	46½	Chicago and A.	82	86½

The price of Gold gave way ½ ₩ cent. early in the day on the light export demand for the steamers. The shipments for Europe to-day were about $250,000, and, for the whole week, $395,-196.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120	Irving	101
Union	115	Citizens'	100
Greenwich	160	Shoe & Leather	106
Merchants' Exchange	99½	Corn Exchange	107
Commerce	102	Continental	100
Mech. Bkg. Ass'n	95	St. Nicholas	106
Chatham	95	New-York County	130
Hanover	100		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. B. & Q. firsts	118½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	100½	Michigan S. seconds	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	100½	M. S. & N. Ind. [illegible]	108
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	102	Illinois Cen. '75	113½
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	130	Chi. & N. W. firsts	[illegible]
Erie R. firsts, '68	110	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	113	Han. & St. Jo. lds	95
Erie fourths, '80	106	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	100
Erie fifths, '88	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. seconds	[illegible]
Hud. R. firsts, '69	114½	M. & P. du C. 1sts	107
Hud. Con., '67	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	[illegible]
Har. firsts, '69 & '72	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. firsts	[illegible]
Harlem seconds, '68	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. '69 & '72	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton income	[illegible]

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total receipts, $3,203,638 56—including for Customs, $76,000; payments, $2,813,508 09; balance, $17,460,381 07.

The receipts at the Treasury for the Popular Loan were $805,100, and in United States Legal Tender from the Treasury at Washington, $5,000,000. Part of the heavy disbursements of yesterday went out to the St. Louis depository of the Government in legal Tender by express.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for October, 1863, were $966,370 63; Earnings for October, 1862, $895,136 24; Increase $70,234 39.

A Great Wool Growing County.

Columbiana County, Ohio, is among the first counties in the United States in the product of wool. The clip this year will reach about 600,000 pounds. About one-half of it has been sold, at prices averaging about seventy-five cents per pound. The balance is held for higher prices, and we hope that the views of the holders will be realized.

Siege of Charleston.

AN INTERESTING REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The following very interesting review of the situation before Charleston is from the well-informed correspondent of the *St. Louis Republican*. Under date of Oct. 19 he says:

"More than 100 days have now passed, and Charleston yet stands defiant, and as bold as ever—nay, almost exultant in her impregnability! True, her enemies have complete possession of the outer gates of the harbor, and Sumter—her supposed greatest defence—was humbled six weeks ago; but with this progress they have stopped short of further successes, and she begins to believe again in her ability to hold them at bay.

Whether this rising confidence of the rebels may not be rudely shaken some fine morning by another surprise from Gen. GILLMORE, in the shape of a sudden bombardment and reduction of more of their strongholds, is not for us to say at this time; but it is sufficient to know that the Union commander is neither disheartened or idle, and is nearly ready to inaugurate another period of active hostilities, *the result of which must prove, inside of thirty days, whether Charleston is really impregnable or not.* To go into details of the character of these preparations is not allowed; but it may be accepted as certain that the greatest effort the military power of the Government can put forth against a fortified seaport will be made before the 1st of December, and if Charleston holds out beyond that date *it will never be taken in the manner now attempted.*

Late arrivals from Morris Island and the iron-clad fleet have placed us in possession of information concerning the situation, which is far from justifying a flattering view of the same; though it should be remembered these reports, while presenting the Confederate side with all its advantages, are silent upon those of Gen. GILLMORE, but at the same time present to view all his disadvantages. Prominent among the latter is the change of the Union headquarters and the camps of many of the troops from Morris Island to Folly Island—a movement rendered imperatively necessary by the unhealthiness of the former, and which may be continued to another locality more distant from the scene of active operations, owing to the existence of the same cause on Folly Island. A desire to withdraw the troops from under the heavy fire of Confederate batteries, which they had the power of increasing to an intenseness not to be endured, whenever they thought proper, had something to do with this movement. Again, the work on the Federal batteries on Morris Island is greatly retarded by the well-directed fire of the Confederates from Sullivan's and James Islands; and, notwithstanding numerous heavy guns are now in position, and ready to open on the enemy, they are kept silent by the fear of not being able to stand the storm from rebel batteries which have been built to command them. Gen. GILLMORE's heaviest guns are 300-pound Parrotts, with which he can throw shells into Charleston from Cummings' Point; but more than this it is very doubtful that he can accomplish, as he no longer has stone and brick work, like Sumter, to breach, but instead is opposed by sand works, able to stand as heavy and protracted fire as Wagner. The 300-pound Parrotts are a failure, and can no longer be effective to play a part in the capture of Charleston. Of the five furnished Gen. GILLMORE, four burated after a few rounds, and the fifth is considered too dangerous to be trifled with by both officers and men. To throw shells into Charleston, these guns must have an elevation of 35 degrees, which increases the strain beyond their capacity; and to fire their heavy missiles at short range with great effect requires a charge of powder which invariably bursts them after a few rounds. They are cast-iron, with immense steel bands around the breech; but this process of strengthening is totally inadequate to secure the end in view.

THE REBEL DEFENCES.

The fact that Gen. GILLMORE cannot use the 300-pounder Parrotts, places the enemy upon an equality. None of their artillery is heavier than our 200-pounder; but they have some guns which are equal to if not better than our best of this weight; and one monster piece of ordnance, imported from England, is concealed somewhere in their works, with which they expect to astonish us when the proper time arrives.

Some of Gen. GILLMORE's guns on Morris Island are intended to open on Fort Johnson, and others on Moultrie, but both of these works are now protected by immense sand banks on every side, and his attack is regarded as very doubtful of being successful. Sumter, too, is yet in the way, and likely to remain there until the whole mass of ruins is scattered into the surrounding water by our fire—a task not easily accomplished. The rebels have been working like beavers for some time, throwing up a traverse on the terraplain of the fort and building a heavy sand-bag battery behind it. While at this work they are protected by the huge piles of *débris* of the demolished walls interposing between them and Gen. GILLMORE's batteries, and until this is removed—either by the rebels, in order to open fire, or by our fire scattering it as above stated—they can hold Sumter. It is presumed they will shortly let us know the result of their labors behind this curtain by clearing it away and opening upon us. They make a great display of the fact that they yet hold possession of the fort by flying a very large flag, and firing a sun-down gun every evening—the latter being done apparently to let our forces know it is not silenced.

The sea face of Sullivan's Island now shows seventeen batteries in a chain from Beach Inlet to Point Pleasant, including Fort Moultrie, and a very heavy work on the point nearly *opposite* Sumter. There is not a place to build another battery between these two points without beginning another one in rear of the first.

New batteries have also been built on James Island, *some bearing on Morris Island, and others on* the inner harbor above Sumter.

The Battle at Pine Bluff, Ark.

OVER 4,000 REBELS REPULSED BY 700 KANSAS CAVALRY.

The late fight at Pine Bluff occurred on Sunday morning, the 25th ult., about 8 o'clock. The rebels attempted a surprise on Col. CLAYTON, by 4,000 rebel cavalry. The troops were commanded by Gens. MARMADUKE and CABELL. Col. CLAYTON had an hour's notice of their approach, and immediately set himself about preparing for defence. Plenty of cotton being in a store near by the Court-house, the Colonel ordered a sufficient quantity to be used to barricade the streets surrounding the Court-house square, and having eleven cannon, planted them in position to rake the three streets leading to the centre of the city. His force was less than 700, with no infantry. The enemy attacked both places at 9 o'clock simultaneously on the southeast, south, and west sides of the city, they having come in on three different roads. On arriving at the outskirts, shells were thrown in every direction into the city, and no notice given for the women and children to leave. The bursting of the shells caused an extraordinary excitement—women and children running from every direction to the Court-house for safety. In a few moments the rebels advanced, directing their fire upon the building. The women and children were removed under the banks of the river, where they remained exposed, throughout the cold, dreary day, until the battle was over, which was about 5 o'clock in the evening. By 9 o'clock the rebel sharpshooters had entered private houses in the vicinity of the Court-house, and commenced firing from the windows; and their artillery was thundering up and down the streets against the cotton breastworks.

MARMADUKE sent a flag of truce to Col. CLAYTON, telling him he had a force of 4,200 troops, had him completely surrounded, and demanded an unconditional surrender. Col. CLAYTON answered that the Fifth Kansas did not know the meaning of the word from guerrillas. He had whipped MARMADUKE six times within the last eighteen months, and should whip him again. The message was delivered to MARMADUKE, and in less than ten minutes the engines of death were in full motion and firing from every direction upon the cotton barricades. Eleven Union cannon were busy in replying, and some four hundred long range rifles doing their work of death. At 10 o'clock, MARMADUKE ordered a general charge upon three sides. CLAYTON held back his canister and rifles until the enemy reached within less than one hundred feet, and then ordered a fire. Horrid havoc it made, completely repulsing the enemy, killing and wounding a large number.

At 12 o'clock another charge was made by the enemy with the same result. The firing then ceased for awhile. In the evening another charge was made with no better fortune.

Col. CLAYTON had taken the precaution early in the morning to bring within his cotton fort some 150 horses, and stabled them in the cotton warehouses on the bank. They were saddled and bridled and became impatient, waiting for the charge. The enemy seeming slow to come up to the scratch, a charge in return, it was thought, might wake them up. The bugle sounded, in a moment a few of the cotton bags were removed, and 150 cavalry, headed by Col. CLAYTON, started at 2:30 speed for the enemy, some 1,000 feet off. This caused the Butternuts much confusion, many of whom were by this time visiting private houses and robbing them. They were confounded and dispersed in every direction, and finally were followed two miles out of town, when it becoming too dark for pursuit, our troops returned. This ended the day's work. The last heard of MARMADUKE and CABELL was, that they were in the vicinity of Saline River, some twenty miles off, moving on the double quick. Nearly every private house in the city was plundered, and the furniture in the houses of Messrs. RIANBER, ALLIS, GROWS and MILLS utterly destroyed by being broken into pieces. The enemy left their dead and wounded in the streets, to the number of some 30. The Union loss was 11 killed and 23 wounded. The reported burning of large quantities of cotton is an error; only about 50 bales were destroyed. Many of the citizens of Pine Bluff took arms and went into the fight with a hearty will. Several of them heretofore were strongly secesh, but are now among the number of their country's home guards. An artillery company is being organized.

Guerrilla Raid in Northwestern Kentucky.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The northwestern part of Kentucky has been the scene of an extensive guerrilla raid during the past week—a large number of armed rebels, mounted, having made their appearance last Sunday night in the vicinity of Columbus and Paducah. A short time ago it was announced that Brig.-Gen. LEE, of the rebel army, was in command of 10,000 cavalry and mounted infantry, scattered over the territory between the southern part of Kentucky and Vicksburgh, Miss.; that about 4,000 of them were operating south of a line drawn from Corinth eastward, and 6,000 north of that line—the latter being under the immediate charge of Col. REDDY, whose sub-officers are Col. FAULKNER, Major NEWSOME and others. These are, doubtless, the men who have been committing the recent depredations on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the town of Mayfield and other places.

The first that was known of their presence was the burning of a railroad bridge between Columbus, Ky., and Union City, Tenn., last Sunday night. They placed a can of turpentine upon the bridge and set it on fire, so that it was entirely destroyed in a short time. The force was estimated at from 800 to 5,000. As soon as Brig.-Gen. A. J. SMITH, commanding of the District of Columbus, was informed of the facts, he immediately made preparations for defending his posts against attack, by telegraphing to Col. HICKS at Paducah, and sending to this city for all the troops that could be spared—some two hundred of the Fifty-eighth Illinois regiment. These went down in charge of Major NEWLAN, and were sent to Union City. The troops in Columbus at the time were the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, a part of the Fourth Missouri cavalry, and what there was of the Second Tennessee artillery—a negro battalion.

Orders were issued that all male citizens be enrolled and compelled to assist, if necessary, in defence of Columbus; and, in case of refusal upon the part of any, they were to be banished from the district. However, nothing more was seen of the enemy around Columbus, but they appeared at Mayfield, a short distance from Paducah, about 4 o'clock on Monday morning, and began operations. The houses of Mr. BALLWEER and Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON, members of Congress elect, were each surrounded by a hundred men. The latter individual was taken prisoner, but the former escaped in disguise. After taking what they wanted, which consisted of goods to the amount of $15,000, they destroyed the construction train at the depot, and then deployed along the railroad, concealing themselves in the woods, until the passenger train should arrive from Paducah. In the meantime they cut the telegraph wires.

At 11 o'clock, at Hickory Grove Station, the Conductor was told that the guerrillas were in advance and in the rear of the train, and that escape was impossible. The cars, however, were taken on toward Mayfield, and stopped several hundred yards from the depot. Here they were surrounded, and, it is said, the Conductor, Mr. BOYD, favored a surrender; but a Mr. DENSON, who had taken a position on the engine, drew a pistol and threatened to shoot the engineer if he did not at once back the train. The engine was reversed, every pound of steam put on, and the train ran back with fearful rapidity down a steep grade, amid a perfect shower of musket-balls. After about two miles had been made, the hindmost car struck some cross-ties which had been placed upon the track, and the whole train was thrown off and crushed into a wreck; the rebels along the road pouring in a continuous fire. Mr. EDWARD TWYMAN, Revenue Aid, received a buckshot in one leg, a large splinter was thrust through the other, and several pieces of timber fell across his body. The guerrillas rendered him no aid, and refused to permit the citizens to assist him. Mr. TWYMAN remained several hours in this situation, suffering greatly from his wounds. Dr. HUBBLE was robbed of $500, and the station agent of $600. D. H. W. BOYD, the Conductor, Mr. WILLIAMS, and a negro boy, a brakeman were wounded.

The rebels robbed every one who came in their way, taking watches, money, breastpins and finger-rings.

WM. COLLY, a citizen of Graves County, and a discharged member of the State Guard, made his escape, but was chased by bloodhounds and caught, being fearfully torn and mangled by the dogs. Capt. WEST BRINKLEY, also late of the Home Guard, was also chased by hounds, and while holding them at bay until the enemy came up, was shot down on the spot. Beside, Mr. LUCIEN ANDERSON, Dr. LADRUNER and ISAAC ANDERSON were carried away as prisoners.

The miscreants remained until 8 P. M., when they encamped about 8 miles from the town, and finally disappeared altogether. Capt. FAULKNER formerly resided in Ballard County, and Major NEWSOME was once connected with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Some of the men were former residents of McCracken and Ballard Counties, and some were sons of residents of Paducah.

Since the great Forrest raid, this is the most successful one that has occurred in this region of country. The rebels did not lose a man.

The National Cemetery at Gettysburgh.

From the Philadelphia Press.

The inaugural proceedings in the dedication of the ground selected for the purposes of a National Cemetery, will take place at Gettysburgh on the 19th of the present month. Attaching to this inauguration is a national interest, which possibly precludes the establishment of similar cemeteries. But the Gettysburgh Cemetery will have the prestige of priority. Its conception originated with Gov. ANDREW G. CURTIN, the fast and firm friend of the soldier, whom he assists in life, and to whose noble memory, in death, he is among the first to pay a noble tribute. By no means alone is this sympathy of feeling, he carries with him the hearts of this Commonwealth, as President LINCOLN carries with him, in this as well as in all other measures which he supports, the hearts of the nation.

Extensive preparations have for some time been in progress for the consecration of the Gettysburgh National Cemetery. The object is to provide a last resting-place for the heroes of the Union. The wide-spread interest enveloping this object is evident, if in nothing else, in the vast number of communications sent to newspapers in regard to it. Col. LAMON, Marshal of the District of Columbia, has been invited to act as Chief Marshal on the occasion. The presence of the high officials of the nation and the State, and of the scarred veterans, who, by spending their own blood, have filled with fresh life the veins of the Administration, will bestow an additional consecration upon the already consecrated field of Gettysburgh. As the representatives of State and nation stand convened on that Aceldama, new associations will weave themselves into the warp and woof of the hour; a more dazzling rainbow halo will encircle the glorified brow of the Republic. Standing within that national graveyard, many a scene will flash through memory, for which even the most bereaved cannot but feel thankful. Through the arteries of the Union the blood of pride will leap yet more exultant; her eyes will survey the face of the future with calmer, more confident contemplation.

The public was made familiar with the vicinity of Gettysburgh in the July letters of army correspondents. The capital of Adams County, and not very far from its centre, it is situated in the midst of an elevated and fertile farming country, at the intersection of several principal roads with the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh turnpike. This very flourishing and progressive borough is manufacturing as well as farming, and its intelligence is vouched for by its churches, printing establishments, college and seminary. Early in the morning of July 1, 1863, the first heavy engagement in Pennsylvania took place in this vicinity. Meeting on the Chambersburgh pike, the rebels, under LONGSTREET and HILL, and the Unionists, under Gens. MEADE and REYNOLDS, have cause long to remember that day. The determination of Gen. LEE—when, after the battle of Chancellorsville, our forces had withdrawn to the left bank of the Rappahannock—to invade Pennsylvania and Maryland proved, it is unnecessary to state, most disastrous to him and to his cause. But our victory at Gettysburgh, followed immediately by the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, has furnished opportunity for the display of our reverent affection for our loyal fathers and brothers now numbered with the resistless dead. Tears, instead of blood, shall henceforth bedew the spot; prayers, instead of groans, shall in future ascend from that battle-field and burial-ground. We understand that an effort is being made in Kentucky to secure the appropriation of certain ground at Perryville for a cemetery, and the erection of a monument to the men of other States, who fell on that battle-field one year and one month ago. Owing to the washing away of the burial mounds, it is said that the field is now in a shocking condition. The purity of the motives which impel to these dedications is what all who love the Government under which they live can appreciate. The consecration of the Gettysburgh National Cemetery will be a subdued and simultaneous expression of the profoundest sympathies of the National heart.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1863.

The undersigned would respectfully suggest to the marshals to be appointed, at my request, by the Governors of the several States, the propriety of adopting a uniform dress and badge to be worn by them upon the occasion of the inauguration of the National Cemetery at Gettysburgh, on the 19th inst., and to that end he would submit the following as a guide, with the expression of the hope that it will be complied with as nearly as possible:

1. That the dress be a plain black suit, (frock coat being preferable,) black hat and white gloves.

2. A white satin scarf, five inches wide, to be worn over the right shoulder and carried across the breast and back to the left hip, and there fastened with a rosette, the ends to be fringed, and to extend to the knee. At the centre, on the shoulder, the scarf should be gathered and mounted with a rosette.

3. The rosettes for the scarf to be four inches across, raised in the centre, and to be made of black and white ribbon, and the outer circle only to be white.

4. Each State marshal will also wear upon the left breast a national rosette of "red, white and blue" ribbon, of the size indicated above, with the initials of each State in the centre. This will greatly facilitate the duties of the special aids of the chief marshal in conveying orders to the marshals of the States, by the fact that they will be more readily distinguished.

5. The marshals of the States will be required to furnish their own horses. On this point the undersigned would suggest that perhaps some arrangements can be made with the authorities of Pennsylvania to furnish enough horses for the marshals of the States at a much less expense than they could otherwise be procured.

Special aids to the chief marshals, in order to be distinguished from the marshals of the States, will wear buff satin scarfs with mourning rosettes, as described above. In no other respect will their insignia of office differ from that recommended by the marshals of the States, with the following single exception—namely, that they will wear, in the centre of the national rosette on the left breast, the letters "U. S."

WARD H. LAMON, Chief Marshal.

Execution of a Missouri Bushwhacker.

From the St. Louis Union.

The notorious bushwhacker and rebel spy, JOHN NICHOLS, was executed at Jefferson City on Friday last, in pursuance of a sentence of a Court-martial. From a letter received by Capt. HAMILTON, of the Police, from United States Police Officer HENRY B. KANEN, we obtain the following particulars of the execution: JOHN NICHOLS was taken from the guard-house at the hour designated, and placed in a wagon upon his coffin, seated between his spiritual adviser and the executioner—a soldier detailed for the purpose. He was clad in a white shroud, and his arms were pinioned behind him. The condemned man was *escorted to the place of execution by four companies of Wisconsin infantry, and one of cavalry. The gallows was erected in a ravine, one* mile from the city, and, before the arrival of the solemn cortege, was surrounded by a crowd of spectators assembled to witness the execution. Arriving at the gallows, the prisoner was assisted out of the wagon, he being crippled by a gunshot wound received some two months since from the guard while attempting to make his escape. On alighting from the wagon an affecting incident occurred. The doomed man met his sister, and, throwing his arms around her neck, kissed her, and bid her an affectionate and final farewell.

He was then assisted in mounting the scaffold by the executioner, and, on reaching the top of the scaffold, he voluntarily took the rope and placed the noose about his neck. Then, turning to the bystanders, he said, with a considerable degree of self-possession, "Gentlemen, I want to show you how a Confederate soldier dies." The priest turned toward him and said, "John, John, hush!" NICHOLS, as if irritated by the remark of his spiritual adviser, replied, "Go away, I mean what I say." The Provost-Marshal, amid profound silence, read the death-warrant. The prisoner then engaged in a private conversation with the priest for a few minutes. He began to appear uneasy, as if the time wore heavily. The priest finished the private conference by saying aloud: "JOHN, you should forgive all for the wrongs done you, as you would expect them to forgive you." JOHN then said: "Yes; I have threatened people, and people have threatened me." These were his last words. A little before 3 o'clock the drop fell, and the unhappy man was launched into eternity. After hanging twenty minutes, the surgeon in attendance pronounced life extinct, and the body was cut down, and placed in the coffin. Thus terminated the life of the first bushwhacker hung in Missouri by sentence of the military authorities.

Important to Business Men.

THE ILLEGALITY OF SENDING LETTERS OUTSIDE THE POST-OFFICE.

A case of more than usual importance to the business community was decided by the United States Court for the Western District of Michigan, at Grand Rapids, on the 27th of October, 1863, the particulars of which were as follows:

Business men on the line of one of the principal railroads have been in the habit of sending their business correspondence on the freight and mail trains, marked R. R. B., or R. R. S., in violation of the 199th section of the postal laws, which is to the following effect:

"That all persons whatsoever, who shall transmit by any other means than the regular mail service, any letter, package or other mailable matter, excepting newspapers, magazines and periodicals, or who shall deliver or deposit for the purpose of being transported by such unlawful means, the said mailable matter, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $50."

The attention of Special Agent VAN VECHTEN was called to the matter, a quantity of letters seized, and the parties sending them were presented to the Grand Jury for indictment, and a bill found against three prominent business men. In one bill there were nineteen counts, the other two one count each. The parties were arraigned and pleaded guilty.

This custom had become general on the line of many railroads—so much so that the Post-office Department suffered great loss.

The attention of the railroad officers has been called to the 157th and 158th sections of the postal law. Those sections make the railroad company liable to a fine of $100 for each and every letter carried outside of the mail, except those written by the officers of the road or their agents to the officers of the road or employes, unless said letters are inclosed in a Government stamped envelope of suitable denomination, and of the same value as the legal postage would be, were it sent by mail. The envelope must be addressed with ink and sealed. The law also imposes a fine of $50 on the conductor of the train for each and every letter carried in violation of said section.

The arrest of the parties above-mentioned created considerable excitement among the business men, as many more had been engaged in the violation, but did not happen to get caught. It is but fair to state that the parties pleaded ignorance of the law, and this article is for the purpose of calling the attention of others who have in like manner violated the law, innocently.

More of the Jeff. Davis Correspondence.

LETTER OF EX-SENATOR BUTLER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA—TREASON IN 1851.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 8.

The following is a copy of another letter from the Jefferson Davis correspondence:

STRUHLANDS, NEAR EDGEFIELD, June 16, 1851.

(Confidential.)

MY DEAR COLONEL: "The looker-on can sometimes see more than the gamester!" Such being your situation at this time in reference to our affairs in South Carolina, I hope I may appeal to you for counsel and suggestions. Our people are very much in earnest, but there is fear of division and intestine contest. An issue has been made before the people, making it imperative on our convention, to put South Carolina on the trial of separate secession. How will such a move affect the party of true men in *your State? Will it help you, or will it impair* the strength or interfere with the onward movements of the States Rights parties in other States?

I believe this State could be induced to make any sacrifice for the common cause of those who contend that the General Government is a confederacy and not a consolidated Government. If it is of the latter character, then the Southern States are doomed to degraded subordination. They can hold their rights by no other tenure than sufferance. Should South Carolina move alone, without the assurance from her neighbors of coöperation, she will, I fear, make a vain sacrifice.

Give me your opinion, confidentially, as to the course she should pursue so far as it may affect the interest of other Southern States.

Do write freely.

Believe me, yours, with the highest respect,

(Signed,) A. P. BUTLER.

Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Mississippi.

P. S.—I write to you at Jackson, supposing that a letter will reach you from that place as from any other.

ATLANTA, GA.—Atlanta is really the heart of the Southern States, and therefore the most vital point in the so-called Confederate States. The towns of Rome and Marietta, which would also fall, manufacture one-third of the horse-shoes, guns and munitions of war made in the South. The machinery for the production of small arms has been taken to Atlanta, which place has several extensive foundries. All the machinery from the foundries at Chattanooga has likewise been shipped to Atlanta. Besides it is a flourishing city, an important railway centre, and extensive depot for Confederate commissary stores. Atlanta to the South, is Chicago to the Northwest, and its occupation by the soldiers of the Union would be virtually snapping the backbone of the rebellion.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Adriatic	Nov. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Nov. 21	New-York	Bremen.
Asia	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	Dec. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Dec. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
City of New-York	Nov. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Nov. 28	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans.

Yazoo	Nov. 18	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Nov. 24	New-York	N. O. and Hav.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Corsica	Dec. 1	New-York	Havana and Nassau

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at .... 5 A. M. 1 and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

METALS.

2,000 BUNDLES DAMAGED SHEET Iron, 1,000 boxes damaged tin plates, for sale by PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 19 and 21 Cliff-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S, GREAT NOVELTIES JUST LANDED, and also VERY ATTRACTIVE RICH GOODS, from the auction of Benkard & Hutton.

SILKS. RICHEST FANCY SILKS FOR WALKING DRESSES, just received from Paris.

EVENING SILK. VERY FINE TAFFETAS, at $1 12½, worth $1 75.

BLACK SILK. TAFFETAS PONSON and genuine DRAPS DE LYON.

PLAIN DRESS GOODS. DIAGONALS, EPINGLINES, Silk POPLINS and OTTOMANS, in all the NEW SHADES, from auction. Goods made for the PARIS MARKET, at 30 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION.

FANCY DRESS GOODS. PLAIDS, STRIPES and BROCHES, Great Novelties.

CLOTH, WATERPROOF, VELVET, BEAVER, and all kinds cheaper than importers' prices.

FLANNELS and WHITE GOODS cheaper than by the case.

These last two departments, comprising CLOTHS, FLANNELS and WHITE GOODS, being an addition to our business, will be sold during three months, without any profit whatever.

BALMORAL SKIRTING. New material, real Parisian, at 75c., worth $1 25.

MOURNING GOODS. AMAZON CLOTH, MEXICAN CLOTH, ARMINE CLOTH, of the richest quality ever imported, Well worth the attention of the ladies.

JUST RECEIVED, NEW ROBES DE CHAMBRE, VERY RICH CASHMERE STYLE. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

PARIS REPS, POPELINES, MERINOS, WOOL PLAIDS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, PLAIN AND PLAID IRISH POPLINS, and every other variety of FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOAKS, including all the latest PARIS NOVELTIES in shapes and trimmings, AT RETAIL. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR CARPETINGS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, BANDS, TASSELS, &c., &c. LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and Woolen Goods of every kind for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear. AT RETAIL. ALSO, LYONS VELVETS, LININGS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE In Great Variety, AT RETAIL. Also, IMPERIAL BROCHE POPELINE ROBES, BRAIDED ROBES, PARIS PRINTED and EMBROIDERED ROBES, &c., &c. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES AND DESIGNS AT RETAIL. ALSO, LOW PRICED LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, IN GREAT VARIETY. LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MRS. HUERSTEL Has now opened HER PARIS FASHIONS OF LADIES' DRESSES, CLOAKS AND CORSETS. No. 69 Bleecker-st.

FAMILY MOURNING. FALL IMPORTATIONS. W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has now ready for inspection a very large and most desirable stock of FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, DELAINES, EMPRESS CLOTH, TAMISE CLOTH AND HENRIETTA CLOTH, ALPACAS, THIBET CLOTH FOR SHAWLS, ENGLISH CRAPES, CRAPE VAILS, BLACK SILKS IN EVERY GRADE, WITH AND WITHOUT LUSTRE; SOME EXTRA RICH AND WIDE FOR CLOAKS; FOULARD SILKS, SECOND MOURNING SILKS. Also an immense variety of other goods, desirable for House and Traveling Dresses. N. B.—A very large and choice selection of Bonnets, Cloaks, Shawls, Vails, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Call and examine. W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS. All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery, ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at ELGER'S, Nos. 580 and 582 Broadway, near 13th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS. Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade. N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, steels, lacings, rufflings, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Ladies, Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only 25 cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WEDDING CARDS. French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Evendell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. BAUCH & GOUGELMANN, (from Paris.) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE for sale at a great sacrifice, for cash; a beautiful parlor suite, covered in rich French satin brocatel, made to order seven months ago, cost $500, will be sold for $150; one do. for $75; three marble-top centre tables, rosewood etagere, brocatel and lace curtains, two Brussels parlor carpets, Turkish easy chair and lounge, one rosewood, one mahogany bedstead, bureaus, spring and hair mattresses, &c., &c. Inquire at No. 119 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FRENCH PORCELAIN, PARIAN MARBLE, gas fixtures and chandeliers, bronzes, table glass and cutlery, silver-plated and Japanned ware, antique and Bohemian fancy goods, kitchen crockery, &c., &c., &c. RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE, No. 919 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

LAWYER.—I TAKE GOOD CASES AND HAVE no fee until I have gained the case. Advice free. E. BOWES, Attorney and Counselor, No. 75 Nassau-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE O. KEYS.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Blank books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

COAL.

INCE HALL'S CANNEL COAL ALWAYS on hand, with other coals. W. L. NORTHAM, No. 335 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE. To the Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company:

The increasing business of the Company and anticipated connections with other Railroads render it expedient forthwith to extend the double track from its present terminus at Williams Bridge to Chatham Four Corners, and to complete the road from that place through to Albany.

For the purpose of meeting the necessary outlays attending such constructions, and to defray the expenses incident to the extensions of the City Railroad already authorized, the Board of Directors have resolved that it is expedient to increase the Capital Stock to such amount, not exceeding the limitation of the Charter, as may be sanctioned by the requisite vote of the Stockholders, and to issue the increased stock from time to time as may be required for the purposes of completing such double track and extensions and procuring the necessary additional rolling stock.

The amount of the Capital Stock, as limited by the charter and amendatory acts, and including both the Common and Preferred Stock, is eight millions of dollars, of which two millions one hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars remained unissued.

The Board of Directors propose that the Capital Stock be increased to its full amount.

A meeting of the Stockholders for the purpose of acting upon such resolution of the Board of Directors and of concurring in the increase of the Capital Stock to the full amount authorized by the Charter and the several acts of the Legislature amendatory thereof, will be held at the Office of the Company, at the corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY, the first day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For the purpose of ascertaining the Stockholders who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, the Books of Transfer will be closed, as required by law, on Saturday, the 7th day of November inst., the day of the first publication of this notice.

The Books will be open on Tuesday, the 15th day of November inst.

Dated, New-York, Nov. 6, 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. VANDERBILT, President.

WM. H. EMERSON, Secretary.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 13 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863. VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS, No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall, REDEEM MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill., MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill., BANK OF ILLINOIS, at one-half per cent discount.

EDWARD KING offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL OFFICE, No. 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL (published every Saturday) contains a voluminous Stock and Bond List, embracing Government and State Securities, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Preferred and Common Stocks, Canal Stocks and Bonds, City Passenger Railroad Stock and Bond List, Mining Stocks, &c., &c. It also gives daily quotations of sales of Railroad and other Securities at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore Boards; tables exhibiting the financial condition of the great lines of Railroad; analysis of Railroad and Canal Reports; Railroad and other Law Decisions; and a vast amount of other information relating to internal communications, &c.

☞ No other paper is equally satisfactory to financial men.

Subscription price $5 per annum. Single copies 12 cents.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. Co., M. K. JESUP & Co., Transfer Agents, No. 50 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened at this office on MONDAY, the 16th instant. Stockholders desiring to place their stock on the New-York books are requested to forward their certificates (power of attorney at the foot of each, duly signed) to C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer, Dubuque, Iowa, who will issue and mail to them transfer certificates, upon the surrender of which New-York certificates will be issued.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that a final dividend of thirteen per cent. and interest, which is in full for all established claims, will be paid to the creditors of the Knickerbocker Bank, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of said Bank, at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., on and after Monday next, the 16th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary. NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1863.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Stock Books of this Company will be closed from this date (the 9th) to the 19th inst., ten days, during which time no stock will be transferred at the office at Chillicothe or at the New-York transfer office. W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 9, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors. WILLIAM E. WATSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 28th of August last. Said dividends will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE "PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY," NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on the 10th instant. Transfer books will be closed until that date. GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A LADY WHO WRITES A BOLD, RAPID hand, would like a situation as copyist, or would take writing home. Address B. E. M., Box No. 177 Brooklyn Post-office.

ON DEMANDE UNE JEUNE PERSONNE Française, parlant la langue parfaitment et sachant peu l'Anglais, pour enseigner le Français à des enfants. S'adresser à 116 5th-av., à 7 heures du soir.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the New-Orleans dry goods trade, the charge of a stock of goods to be consigned to that market; to those about to commence business in that city, the advertiser feels confident that his services would be valuable. Address J., Box No. 1,413 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, WELL RECOMmended, for an office. One that lives with his parents. Salary $2 per week. Address Box No. 4,000 City Post-office, in own handwriting.

SHIRT SALESMAN WANTED.—E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. have a vacancy for a first-class salesman, to travel with samples of shirts and other furnishing goods.

A BOY WANTED, IN A CLOTH HOUSE.—A boy 16 years of age; must come well recommended. Address Box No. 333 Post-office.

COOPERS WANTED—WHO CAN TRIM BARrels, as well as make new work, by CHAS. A. BURT, Burt's Brewery, Albany, N. Y.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, in the vicinity of 23d-st. and 5th-av. A four-story brown-stone full front preferred. Address C. B. F., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, unfurnished, consisting of basement, kitchen and first floor; lower part of the City preferred. Address O. P. P., No. 166 Franklin-st.

MACHINERY.

MARINE ENGINE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-class condensing vertical beam engine; diameter of cylinder, seventy-two inches; length of stroke, eleven feet; built by West Point foundry; has been in use five years. For particulars address JOHN BIRKBECK, No. 118 Adams-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A STEAM ENgine of 50 to 100 horse-power, of approved construction, in good running order and on reasonable terms. Apply to E. WHITNEY, New-Haven, Conn.

LOST AND FOUND.

$200 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN OF EIGHT $100 5-20 BONDS, lost Nov. 2, payable to M. H. Henry, and not indorsed; Nos. 61,[illegible]; information; payment is stopped. Apply to GEO. McPHAIL, No. 166 William-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT-COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, Nov. 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 16th instant, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

10,000 barrels first quality PORK, MESS or PRIME MESS, of the packs of 1862 or 1863, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with iron master-hoops, meat to be true from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted; bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands, if known, also the kind of barrel.

4,000 barrels NEW MESS or EXTRA MESS BEEF, in full-hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops; bidders will state the brands, and will exhibit samples when practicable.

The Pork and Beef to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

150,000 pounds first quality THOROUGHLY-SMOKED BACON SIDES.

100,000 pounds of first quality thoroughly-cured SMOKED HAMS. The Proposers will state whether their Hams are pickle-cured or dry-salted, also their average weight.

20,000 pounds first quality canvased sugar-cured SMOKED HAMS.

The bacon will be paid for by the net weight, excluding paper-wrappers and bagging.

The bacon and hams to be delivered in bulk for inspection and packing at such points in the City of New-York as may be designated.

1,000 bushels first quality SPLIT PEAS, 60 pounds to the bushel, to be packed in suitable barrels or half barrels, which to be stated.

300,000 pounds of RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

125,000 pounds of RICE, in double sacks, like samples to be seen at this office, containing one hundred pounds each.

80,000 pounds first quality No. 2 or 4 white flint corn HOMINY, in well-coopered bead-lined flour barrels.

300,000 pounds FAIR to PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of five styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.

2d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

3d. Roasted, in double sacks as above.

4th. Roasted, in barrels as above.

5th. Roasted and Ground, in barrels as above, the barrels to be fully lined with strong paper.

Parties offering to furnish Coffee, either green or to be roasted, are required to send in full chop samples, in the green state, of all the coffee they propose to furnish.

35,000 pounds carefully selected TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong; packages to be well strapped and in perfect order. Cargo and chop-marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop-mark, price and quantity offered.

1,000,000 pounds of dry, light-yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice, dry raw SUGAR; barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

350,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR, barrels to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.

4,000 gallons of the best quality of pure VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar to bear the same strength as may be; to be put up in barrels, or in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered, and the kind of package.

300,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than 25 per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

20,000 pounds PEPPER, (Black.) Bidders will please state the variety of Pepper, as Sumatra, Singapore, Penang, &c., furnishing samples, and also state the price per pound at which they will have it ground, put up in four-ounce papers, and packed in boxes containing 25 pounds.

10,000 gallons good MOLASSES or SYRUP, in barrels, or in half-barrels with pine heads, and at least four iron hoops.

10,000 gallons mixed PICKLES, in ten-gallon kegs, each keg to contain six gallons medium-sized cucumbers, two gallons green peppers, and two gallons onions.

All the above articles to be delivered in four equal installments on the 23d and 30th of November and the 7th and 14th of December, 1863.

POTATOES—Such quantity as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

ONIONS—Such quantities as may be required during the month of December, 60 pounds to the bushel, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

Separate proposals must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of all the articles, except the meats, must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein. Samples of Rice, Hominy, Peas, Tea, Sugar and Pepper must be in neat boxes of card-board or tin, fully labeled, *and not in paper barrels.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare, and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated. All boxes to be strapped with green hickory straps.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for all the meats, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection. The meats will also be examined and passed upon by Robert P. Getty, inspector on the part of the United States.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON, Colonel and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1863.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1863, for furnishing this Department (by contract) with

10 and 12 ounce Duck.
Drills, Standard, ordinary width.
Drills, Standard, 28 inches wide.
Forage Caps.
Knapsacks.
Canteens.
Haversacks.

Of which samples may be seen at the Inspection Rooms.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

Bids will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

Goods must be delivered in good new packages, free of charge.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.

C. W. MOULTON, Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 6 State-st., New-York, Nov. 12, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at this office until Monday, 16th instant, for supplying good merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at the following military posts in this harbor:

Fort Richmond .... 300 cords.
Fort Hamilton .... 250 cords.
Fort Columbus .... 250 cords.
Fort Wood .... 250 cords.
Riker's Island .... 300 cords.

The wood is to be piled on the dock at the respective places of delivery; measurement to be determined by the Receiving Officer at the post where it may be delivered. Proposals may be made for the whole or any portion of the amount required at either post. The Department reserves to itself the privilege of rejecting any bids not deemed advantageous. Persons whose bids may be accepted will be expected to furnish sufficient security for the faithful performance of them, and complete the delivery of the amount they propose for within 20 days from the date of the acceptance of their bids.

Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to

MAJ. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster U. S. Army, New-York.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 State-st., New-York, Nov. 10, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, for furnishing FRESH BEEF for six months from the 1st of December, 1863, to the troops and others in the service of the United States stationed at Throgg's Neck and David's Island, and at such other places in their vicinities as are not otherwise provided for.

The Fresh Beef is to be of a good and wholesome quality, with an equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities at each place of delivery as from time to time may be required for the troops by the several officers in charge.

Further information will be given on application. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head. Written contracts to be made, with adequate bonds. The names of two sufficient sureties to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

FRANCIS E. BEHIER, Captain and C. S.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Washington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Oct. 23, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40 north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 4,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1 .... $150,000
On Route No. 2 200,000
On Route No. 3 50,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON, Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less quantity.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 402 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 23d inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order.
Regimental Order.
Regimental Descriptive.
Regimental Letter.
Regimental Index.
Sergeants' Sashes.
Drum Snares.
Brass Scales, N. C. Staff.
Brass Scales, Sergeants.
Brass Scales, Corporals and Privates.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles,)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Nov. 14, 1863.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION adopted by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor on the twelfth day of November instant,

Sealed proposals are hereby invited for the removal of the contents of the sinks and privies of New-York City, beyond the harbor, for the next ten years, without any compensation from the City Treasury, after the expiration of the present contract, the successful bidder to purchase the boats and right, title and interest of the present contractor for the unexpired term of his contract, and to look for compensation, in addition to the same to be paid under the existing contract, during its continuance, only to the price to be paid for said removal by the owners or occupants of the said sinks or privies, or the person or persons employing the same, and give two sureties in five thousand dollars each, for the faithful performance of the work and of these requirements.

Said proposals must be delivered at the office of the City Inspector, No. 19 Chatham-street, on or before Tuesday, 24th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector.

F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, by an active, energetic man of very general and extensive business experience, a permanent situation where responsibility, judgment and trust are required, to wit: buying and selling, superintending, manufacturing, improving property, soliciting business, collecting and securing debts, &c. Having traveled through the States and dealt extensively in produce, will give undoubted satisfaction and reference; also, $10,000 to $15,000 in property as collateral, and one month as trial. Address PERSEVERANCE, care C. H. Oliver, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, WITH AT LEAST $10,000, to invest in an established manufacturing business. Profits large and business unlimited. Reference given and required. No Brokers will be noticed. Address A. L., Box No. 163 Times Office, New-York.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 361 Broadway, for 3 days.

AN EXTENSIVE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Flour and Grocery business for sale. Inquire on the premises, No. 541 9th-av., corner of 43d-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife want steady or yearly good plain board in a private family, or where there would not be more than two or three other boarders; a moderate-sized front room, with small one adjoining, in second or third story, without furniture except a carpet, in house with modern improvements, between 8th and 48th sts, and west of 3d-av. Address L. W. R., Post-office, Station D.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY CONSISTING of five adults, two servants and child, desire board in a good location for the Winter, with private table, for which a liberal price will be paid. References exchanged. Address Box No. 2,011, New-York Post-office.

THE GRANT HOUSE—NOS. 46 AND 48 NEW Bowery, near Chatham-square and Chambers-st.; new house, just opened; best beds in the City for prices charged; rooms 25 to 50 cents per day; $1 to $3 per week. Dining department about opening.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS permanent board with some pleasant family, or a room with fire only. Address B. N., Box No. 3,732. State terms and particulars, as no other means will be taken to learn them.

ROOMS TO LET—NO. 224 FOURTH-ST., FURnished; one large and two small rooms, to gentlemen, without board.

INSTRUCTION.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 600 Broadway, can always obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks. They learn healthy, manly habits, become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers. Gentlemen can secure private desks.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S HAVE REOPENED their English, French and German Boarding and Day-School at their new residence, No. 174 West 37th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary, wishes a situation in a school or family, where she can make herself useful. Testimonials of the highest order will be given as to character and attainments. Apply at No. 293 Madison-av., or Box 3,286 Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For resetting curb-stones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For building a sewer in Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street.

For fencing vacant lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues; also, all the lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Fourth-street, from Bank to West Twelfth-street; also, the lots known as ward numbers forty-four to forty-nine, both inclusive, in block number one hundred and sixty-five, at the southeasterly corner of Fiftieth-street and Second-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, 13th November, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue, to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Perry-street and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also, all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth Avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 325 feet, and Ward numbers 35 and 36, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, November, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, No. 32 Chambers-st.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid; an additional 1 per cent. will be added on the 15th of said month of December; on all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Nov. 6, 1863. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY, PATRICK RUSSELL, WILLIAM JOYCE, Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

LECTURES.

WOMEN'S LOYAL LEAGUE LECTURES.

A course of six lectures will be given under the auspices of the Women's Loyal National League, in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute.

Their object is to promote just views in reference to Liberty and Union.

The first of the series, at which Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preside, will be given on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, by Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, late Superintendent of Contrabands at Port Royal, and Hon. HORACE GREELEY. They will be succeeded by Judge WM. D. KELLEY, M. C., of Philadelphia, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 20; E. P. WHIPPLE, of Boston, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23; FRED. DOUGLASS, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1; and by GEO. W. CURTIS and WENDELL PHILLIPS, whose evenings will be duly announced. Course Tickets—Gentlemen's, $1; Ladies', 75 cents. To be obtained at Latimer Bros. & Seymour's, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Rushton's, Astor House; Miller & Mathews', corner of Broadway and 8th-st., and Crowen's, No. 643 Broadway; also at the office of the League, Room No. 20 Cooper Institute, where members' tickets can be obtained.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO ROOMS, WITH breakfast and tea, between 4th and 5th avs., by a single gentleman, in a private family, or where there are few boarders. Address FOSTER, Box No. 136 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN FOR GENTLEMEN—Two front rooms, near the City Hall; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 130 Joralemon-st. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOM, SUITABLE FOR single gentleman, convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6. No. 30 West 26th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, at No. 117 East [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(MONDAY,) NOVEMBER 16,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No. 52 WILLIAM ST.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

40 Sh. Ocean Bank $50	40 Sh. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. $100
44 Sh. Fulton F. In. Co. 25	50 Sh. Man. Gas L. Co. scrip.
10 Sh. Man. Gas L. Co. 50	100 Sh. Firemen's F. Ins. 10
50 Sh. Security F. I. Co. 50	50 Sh. Eagle Fire Ins. 40
50 Sh. Will'b'h G. L. Co. 50	70 Sh. Second-av. R. 100
50 Sh. Will'b'h City F. I. 50	20 Sh. Metrop'n G. L. Co. 100
42 Sh. Am. Bell Co. (by'd) 100	20 Lamar Fire Ins. Co. ..100

$6,000 7 per cent. Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Ohio Railroad Co. first mortgage Bonds.

$500 New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. 6 per cent. Bonds.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, THURSDAY, NOV. 19.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7 o'clock each evening, at the OLD DUSSELDORF Gallery, No. 548 Broadway,

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

We beg leave to inform the lovers of art that we are intrusted to dispose of the entire collection recently selected in Europe by the well-known firm of

MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO.,

comprising about two hundred specimens of the highest order of art. This is unquestionably one of the finest cabinets ever offered for sale; among which are to be found the works of

Achenbach,	Martin,	Vandervire,
M. Von Bremen,	Sachs,	Romako,
Gesellschap,	Hoguet,	Cherubini,
Guterbock,	Vermeulen,	Ver Heyden,
Hollman,	Van Marck,	Salentin,
Meyerheim,	Robbe,	De Loose,
Couturier,	D. De Noter,	Mass,
Verboeckhoven,	De Rylandt,	Portaels,
Brendel,	Biedeman,	and others.

This unrivaled collection has been selected by a member of the above firm from the studios of the artists direct, with scrupulous care, for cash; but owing to the great increase of the other branches of their business, they find it impossible to make a suitable exhibition on their own premises, and have therefore adopted this plan for their disposal, thereby giving the public an opportunity of gratifying their taste with works of great merit.

They will be on exhibition on and from Monday, Nov. 16, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Also, ON EXHIBITION, MOZIER'S GREAT WORK, the justly CELEBRATED PIECE OF STATUARY of "THE PERI," one of MOZIER'S last works and pronounced by connoisseurs and artists as his best and happiest effort.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.

COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from opposite

LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,

ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863,

at 11 o'clock A. M., as follows:

MARKED "ROEBUCK,"
10 BALES UPLAND COTTON,
3 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON,
MARKED "FORT ROYAL,"
37 BALES COTTON,
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS,"
47 BALES COTTON.

Catalogues on the 16th at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 115 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 24th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer PETERHOFF, consisting of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
HATS AND CAPS,
PAPER ROPE,
BAR AND HOOP IRON,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

TROTTING HORSES AT AUCTION.

THE MOST VALUABLE COLLECTION of TROTTING STOCK ever offered will be sold at public auction on the farm of Mr. S. R. BOWNE, at Flushing, Long Island, on THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock—about 50 in number—consisting of TORONTO CHIEF, the EUREKA MARE, SONTAG, (in foal,) and three of her colts by CHIEF.

A superior lot of Brood Mares, (in foal,) and colts at their foot. Also, yearlings, two-year-old and three-year-old stallions, and fillies; all sired by TORONTO CHIEF.

Also, a few Road Horses, and the fine Durham Bull FOREST KING, three years old, bred by SAMUEL THORNE, Esq.

Catalogues sent by mail. Apply to

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at the Union stores, Brooklyn, cargo of the sloop NELLIE, consisting of 60 bales of cotton.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, S. D. New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 23d day of November, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner Mercy and cargo consisting of cotton, stationery, soap, shoes, drugs, coffee, and about 400 large sacks salt.

ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BLOODED MARE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock, at No. 45 Great Jones-st., a full-blooded bay mare, 15½ hands high, with black mane and tail; spirited and stylish driver; a first-rate saddle mare; about 8 years old. Can be seen at Bradley's stable, corner of 4th-av. and 24th-st.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CORNER G AND 22d sts., Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF STALLIONS.—ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 instant, will be sold FIVE STALLIONS, the property of the United States. Sale to take place at Reilly's Corral, near the Observatory, at 10 A. M. Terms cash, in Government funds. C. H. TOMPKINS, Capt. A. Q. M. U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 25x105, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. [illegible] Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE—TWO miles from Jersey City Ferry, by horse railroad every ten minutes, consisting of parlor, library, reception, dining and bath rooms, and ten bed-rooms, kitchen apartments and every modern convenience, three-quarter acre of land in ornamental and fruit grounds. Plots 318x75 feet for sale. Apply to JOSEPH PAYTON, care of C. H. Smith, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the XIVth Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with river front, very suitable for a large manufacturing or storage business. Apply to CORNELIUS DUBOIS, No. 27 Water-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 67 East 23d-st.—house 26.3x60; lot 110 feet deep. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM WITHIN 40 miles of New-York City, near railroad station; good buildings, in fine order; plenty of fruit, &c. Also, one fronting on the Hudson River. Apply to S. T. IRELAND, No. 61 Cedar-st.

MUSICAL.

NEW MUSIC IN SHEET FORM.

"Onward and Upward," "The Union Must Stand," "The Nation's Prayer for Thanksgiving Day," "I'll Go to That Beautiful Land," "The Lion of Judah," "Faint Not, Droop Not, Weary Pilgrims," "We'll Wait Till Jesus Comes," "Lord Give Us Faith," "The Bright Hill of Glory," "Shall We Meet no More to Part?" and "Dare to be Right," "Alas! and Did My Saviour Bleed." Price 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen; $3 per 100; mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A LADY POSSESSING A VERY FINE piano, and being competent to teach music to advanced pupils, wishes a situation in a private family; understands all kind of needlework, and would be willing to assist in sewing. A pleasant home more an object than remuneration. Address CARRIE, Post-office.

MUSICIANS WANTED—FOR THE REGIMENTAL BAND OF SCOTT'S 900, 1st U. S. Vol. Cavalry. Apply to CAPT. G. W. SMITH, Room No. 3, No. 482 Broadway, N. Y.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 8 Beekman-st. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The Manager has the proud satisfaction of announcing an engagement with

ANNA SWAN,

the Nova Scotia GIANT GIRL,

16 years old, weighing [illegible] pounds and stands EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH!

and still growing; the tallest girl ever known on the face of the Globe, and, with the GIANT BOY,

only 16 years old, and EIGHT FEET HIGH,

makes the TALLEST BOY AND GIRL

the world has ever produced. The reader can have some idea of their size by considering that the boy is full TWO FEET HIGHER than an ordinary tall man, and the girl TWO AND A HALF FEET HIGHER than a very tall woman, and FULL A YARD HIGHER than a common-sized woman.

In contrast with this EXTRAORDINARY PAIR OF GIANTS, who, like the giants of olden times, are HEAD AND SHOULDERS ABOVE THE PEOPLE, and more, too, may be seen THE LILLIPUTIAN KING, 14 YEARS OLD, ONLY 22 INCHES HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 11 POUNDS; the smallest of all small men; throwing Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, and all other descendants of King Lilliput, entirely in the shade.

NEVER WAS SUCH A CONTRAST of humanity seen on the face of the globe. Never did the citizens of New-York or the world see SUCH MARVELOUS WONDERS! They will be on exhibition at all hours every day and evening.

SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½, the charming Musical Drama, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT, with that beautiful and accomplished artist, MRS. WILLIAM GOMERSAL AS JOSEPHINE, MR. WILLIAM GOMERSAL, the Buffo Comedian, IN THE CHARACTER OF QUILLOT, in the same drama, supported by the entire strength of the talented company will be given at each.

THE MAGNIFICENT DRAMA, MARIETTE; OR, THE WARNING OF DEATH, in which THE SPECTRAL ILLUSION, THE GHOST, is introduced, will also be performed.

MISS DORA DAWRON, THE DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, will also appear in her wonderful vocal performance. Also, to be seen at all hours, THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY. MONS. ALEXANDRE, MAGICIAN, gives his wonderful tricks and feats of magic, EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.

Three Splendid Groups of MOVING WAX FIGURES, one representing the DYING SCENE OF A SPANISH CHIEFTAIN, in his encampment in the mountains of Old Castile; another, the Spanish heroine, THE MAID OF SARAGOSSA, accompanied by her guerrilla band, ATTACKING THE FRENCH ARMY, a spirited and lifelike representation; the other, KING CHARLES THE SECOND and NELL GWYNNE, two very beautiful and lifelike figures.

TROPICAL COLORED FISH. THE LIVING MONSTER PYTHON, THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST, AUTOMATON WRITER, THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR. The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Director .... MAX MARETZEK.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock, NINETEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT, POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE of Verdi's most celebrated opera of IL TROVATORE, WITH ITS UNPARALLELED CAST, INCLUDING Mme. JOSEPHINE MEDORI, Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER, Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI, Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI, Sig. DOMENICO COLETTI.

CONDUCTOR .... SIG. J. NUNO.

In active preparation, Mozart's DON GIOVANNI.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock. EIGHTH WEEK of Mr. Lester Wallack's highly popular and unprecedently attractive FIVE-ACT PLAY of ROSEDALE; or, THE RIFLE BALL, which continues to attract immense audiences and to be received with even greater enthusiasm than marked the first week of its production.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. A. Baker.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. GABRIEL HARRISON, On which occasion he will perform the character of JULIAN ST. PIERRE; Supported by an unrivaled cast of character. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. THE WIFE: A TALE OF MANTUA.

Julian St. Pierre .... Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
Leonardo Gonzago .... Mr. Whiting.
Duke Ferrardo (his first appearance) .... Mr. Ferguson.
Lorenzo .... Mr. McKill.
Antonio .... Mr. G. H. Andrews.
Mariana .... Miss Henrietta Irving.
Floribel .... Miss E. Course.

NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, ETC., ETC. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

PROCLAMATION BY P. T. BARNUM.

NO MORE "DEAD-HEADS!"

For twenty-eight successive years I have been a caterer for public amusement and information—the last twenty-two years having been devoted to the management of the American Museum. The daily expenses of the Museum, during the first four months of my management were only $40, being at the rate of $12,000 per annum. Its daily expenses now are $270, or [illegible]. Notwithstanding this almost fabulous increase in its expenses of $230 each day, or [illegible] each year, the price of admission to the entire Museum and dramatic performances (except a small extra charge for front seats) has always been THE SAME, viz.: ONLY 25 CENTS. I am still determined to go on continually increasing my attractions and my expenses, but there is a LIMIT to the CAPACITY of the building, and I have recently feared being compelled to raise the price of admission in order to save the concern from loss; but I shall be able to avoid this, at least for the present, by RIGIDLY REFUSING TO ADMIT ANY PERSON FREE OF CHARGE. AND I HAVE DETERMINED TO DO THIS. Surely, when all the world acknowledges that I afford more amusement and instruction for twenty-five cents than can be found elsewhere on the globe for two dollars, it is but justice to all my patrons that I demand the very small admission fee from each. Until, therefore, I can find butchers who issue FREE STEAKS, bakers who furnish FREE BREAD, and clothiers who supply the public with FREE RAIMENT, I respectfully demand that all who visit this temple of wonders shall have the satisfaction of being able to say that they have each contributed their mite toward sustaining an establishment to which I devote fourteen hours per day of my personal attention, and which, I firmly hope and believe, is and ever shall be while I manage it, a source of VALUABLE INSTRUCTION, INNOCENT AMUSEMENT, AND GENUINE BENEFIT, to the nearly one million and a half of ladies, gentlemen and children who annually visit it.

The public's obedient servant, P. T. BARNUM.

AMERICAN MUSEUM, Nov. 14, 1863.

IRVING HALL.

GUSTAVUS GEARY'S GRAND ANNUAL BALLAD CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 18, supported by many of the leading CELEBRITIES OF NEW-YORK. TICKETS 50 CENTS EACH. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commencing at 8.

MR. DE CORDOVA AT IRVING HALL.

A CARD.

Mr. DE CORDOVA begs to assure the public that ample means will be taken at the ensuing lectures to obviate the crowding which occurred on Tuesday evening last. Five hundred additional chairs have been provided, and will be placed in the aisles and on the stage.

"THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION," "A TALE OF FUN," On TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst.

ATTENTION, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

Great enthusiasm at the Vocal Gymnasium, No. 29 Cooper Institute. Complete course in ELOCUTION, VOCAL CULTURE and LIGHT GYMNASTICS. Stammering cured.

DANCING.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. E. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 282 4th-av., near 22d-st. Private lessons daily.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Pupils can commence at any time. For terms, &c., see Circulars.

C. H. RIVERS, BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY, No. 23 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND—TO BE LET—A TEN-ROOM cottage, elegantly furnished, on Ward Hill, only five minutes' walk from Quarantine and New-Brighton landings. For terms apply at BRADY'S National Photographic Gallery, No. 785 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS, A neatly-furnished three-story house, on Lexington-av. Furnace, dumb-waiter, &c. Desirable neighborhood. Address ROBINSON, Box No. 136 Times Office, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIRD WEEK of the BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT of MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE, the most successful ever played at this Theatre. SECOND WEEK of THE TRIUMPHANT RUN of THE GREAT IRISH LEGENDARY DRAMA, KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN, nightly received with UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM, by OVERFLOWING HOUSES! and pronounced by the press and public THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON!

No drama, with the exception of the Colleen Bawn, has been presented to the public so racy of the Irish soil, so full of emotional power and startling effects.

Full alike of the MOST LIVELY STROKES OF HUMOR and DELICATE TOUCHES OF TENDERNESS, it evokes throughout that beautiful blending of THE SMILE AND THE TEAR, so emblematic of the Irish character.

The illustrative scenery, by J. R. Smith, is of the most picturesque and charming character, and the [illegible] scene of THE DEVIL'S CRAIG has seldom been surpassed for PERFECTION OF PICTURE.

The character of TERRENCE O'MOORE BY W. J. FLORENCE.

The other characters by Messrs. A. H. Davenport, Vining, Bowers, Bland, Hinde, Hagan, Reilly, Eberle, Mrs. Chanfrau, Hinde, Floyd, &c.

The drama of KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN will be followed by the pleasant protean play of THRICE MARRIED, in which MRS. W. J. FLORENCE will sustain FOUR CHARACTERS, in which she will sing "Cherry Ripe," the popular Irish air "Barney O'Hea," a German, French and Spanish Song, and dance the celebrated dance of Andalusia, "La Seguidilla."

Vivian Ripple, an artist .... Mr. W. J. FLORENCE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE OPERA. TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, 1863. GRAND EXTRA NIGHT. OPERA AND CONCERT in aid of an ASYLUM FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM Of the HEBREW PERSUASION, given by the BENEVOLENT DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ASSOCIATION, who have for this occasion entered into an arrangement with the Director of the Opera.

The performance will consist of Flotow's charming opera, in four acts, of MARTHA, with its greatly admired cast, including MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER, SIGNOR G. LOTTI, SIGNOR HANIBAL BIACHI, AND A GRAND CONCERT, by the following artists, who have most kindly volunteered their valuable services: MME. VIRGINIA LORINI, MME. ELENA D'ANGRI, MISS JENNY VAN ZANDT.

CONDUCTOR .... MAX MARETZEK.

Doors open at 6—to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Secured seats and tickets may be had at the box office of the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.
THE BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.
THE BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.
No. 485 Broadway.

L. B. LENT .... Manager.

WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

For full particulars see future advertisements.

IRVING HALL.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES. The Second Essay of the Series, "THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION," A TALE OF FUN, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 17.

Doors open at 7. Entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

Tickets to be had at all the principal Music and Book-stores, and at the door on the evening.

NOTICE.—Five hundred additional seats have been secured, and will be placed in the aisles and upon the stage.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY. TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 1863. LE MARI A LA CAMPAGNE. Comedie in three acts, by M. Bayard and Jules de Vaillie. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock. Office for reserved seats, No. [illegible] Broadway.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries No. 625 Broadway, containing the contributions of members and choice selections from the studios and private galleries, among which are the celebrated pictures of THE HORSE FAIR, BY ROSA BONHEUR, AND WASHINGTON ALLSTON'S GREAT WORK, THE PROPHET JEREMIAH. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.

HUNTINGTON'S NEW PICTURE, "MERCY'S DREAM." On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT—PERFECT FOR $5. No person can fail to have a thorough knowledge of the instrument in 12 lessons for $5. Banjos furnished for practice. Persons can rely on this advertisement—all that is said is done. A few more pupils accepted. The rudiments and two pieces taught to the pupil's choice, taught the first, whether the pupil has the slightest ear for music or not. Address G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 200 Times Office.

J. GRAU'S NEW AND CELEBRATED ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY—Embracing Mesdames Vera Lorini, Faustina Costa, Morensi; Signori Stefani, Morelli and Musio—will appear in New-Haven on MONDAY, Hartford on TUESDAY, in Springfield on WEDNESDAY, and in Philadelphia on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The elegant and fast United States Mail steamship "YAZOO" will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

The CREOLE will leave for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA.

EXTRA FREIGHT STEAMER.

To accommodate shippers who are unable to forward their goods by the regular line, and to meet the increasing demands of the trade, the PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY will dispatch the steamer ATLANTIC, from the 23d to the 25th inst., with freight only. She will commence receiving on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at the Canal-st. wharf.

Freight same as per regular steamer.

It is expected that goods by the ATLANTIC will go forward from Panama by Pacific Mail steamship Company's steamer, leaving there on or about the 12th December, and arrive in San Francisco in time for the New Year's holidays.

For further particulars and permits for shipment, inquire at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st. JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. Jno. A. Post, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT.—THE UNITED States mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer META, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Saturday, Oct. 31,	11	A.M.	Friday, Oct. 30,	9	A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 3,	2	P.M.	Monday, Nov. 2,	1	P.M.
Thursday, Nov. 5,	2½	P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 4,	2	P.M.
Saturday, Nov. 7,	3½	P.M.	Friday, Nov. 6,	2½	P.M.
Monday, Nov. 9,	2½	P.M.	Monday, Nov. 9,	6½	A.M.
Tuesday, Nov. 10,	2½	P.M.	Tuesday, Nov. 10,	7	A.M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 11,	3	P.M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 11,	7	A.M.
Thursday, Nov. 12,	3	P.M.	Thursday, Nov. 12,	7½	A.M.
Saturday, Nov. 14,	10½	A.M.	Friday, Nov. 13,	8	A.M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE—[illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

An Important Arrest of Albany Thieves and Burglars in this City.

RECOVERY OF $3,500 WORTH OF STOLEN GOODS BY THE DETECTIVE POLICE—THE OFFENDERS RETURNED TO ALBANY IN IRONS.

At a late hour on Thursday night last, the fur-store of GEORGE C. TREADWELL, situated on Broadway, in the City of Albany, was entered by a gang of burglars and robbed of $3,500 worth of muffs, cloaks and capes. As soon as the burglary was discovered, the Chief of Police of the latter city telegraphed to Police Headquarters in New-York, giving notice of the robbery; that there were strong suspicions that the offenders were then on their way to this City, and asking the Detectives here to be on the watch for them. Sergt. YOUNG at once placed the matter in the hands of Detective FARLEY, and the latter gentleman, aided by several other officers who were detailed for that purpose, visited the steamboat landings and railroad depots, the lines of which communicate with Albany. Officer CARROLL, of the latter city, was dispatched hither to aid in the search. The plan at length succeeded, and when the night steamboat, *Isaac Newton*, arrived at her wharf yesterday morning, she was boarded by the officers, under direction of Detective FARLEY, and after a long and tedious examination, five men, who well answered the description, were found and taken into custody. In their possession there was found every dollar of the property which was taken from the fur-store of Mr. TREADWELL, on Thursday night last. The prisoners gave their names as THOMAS WEBB, CHAS. G. KOHL, WM. DOUGHERTY, JOHN BARSTOW and FRANK DONALDSON. They made no resistance whatever, having been taken by surprise, owing to the complete and well concocted plans of the officers. The accused were ironed and placed on board a Hudson River railroad car bound for Albany yesterday afternoon.

Return of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The return of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will be made the occasion of a welcoming demonstration in Brooklyn. He was in Boston yesterday, and is expected to be in Brooklyn on Monday. It being understood that he objects to any more public or formal reception, his Sunday School will hold its annual Festival, at Plymouth Church, on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, when he will be present. Helmsmuller's Germania and Twenty-second regiment Band has been engaged for the occasion, and will play two new pieces, composed expressly for the Festival, which are named as follows:

1. A promenade in Broadway—musically described.
2. Our tour in Europe—musical tableaux.

"Our tour in Europe" will combine portions of the national airs of England, Scotland, Wales, France, Switzerland and Italy, commencing with the "Voyage across the Atlantic," and the pluvial landing at Liverpool, bears the listener in imagination over the route traveled by Mr. BEECHER, until at last he gladly hears again "Home, Sweet Home."

FALLON's Stereopticon has been engaged to exhibit on each evening in the main audience room, a selection of several hundred views of landscape, architecture and statuary.

The school room, which will be handsomely decorated, will be used as a conversation room and promenade, while the adjoining apartments, and the lecture room will be occupied as a saloon, where a choice and liberal supply of refreshments can always be found.

Addresses will be made by Mr. BEECHER and others.

Nomination of F. I. A. Boole for Mayor.

The Tammany Mayoralty Convention met at noon yesterday, and unanimously nominated FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE for Mayor. The Mozart Convention, which was in session for the purpose, promptly and cordially indorsed the nomination. Committees from both Conventions—one headed by JOHN CLANCY, Tammany, the other by BENJ. FAIRCHILD, Mozart—waited on Mr. BOOLE, notified him of his nomination, and escorted him to Tammany Hall, where he was cordially welcomed. He modestly accepted the nomination, acknowledging his obligations therefor, expressing his appreciation of the responsibilities of the position, and his determination, if elected, to assume them, and endeavor to meet them for the best interests of the public. His remarks were enthusiastically received.

The nomination of Mr. BOOLE is, considered the most popular and acceptable that his party could have made. He has long been identified with the public in an official capacity, and latterly as City Inspector, by his energy and the consummation of long desired and long necessary reforms and improvements, has won general approval.

A Busy Week for Politicians.

A great amount of work is laid out for office-seekers and politicians for the next seven days. The McKeonites have disposed of their part in the Mayoralty question, by heretofore nominating Mr. GUNTHER, and this evening hold their Judicial Conventions; on Monday evening they hold their Councilmanic and Aldermanic Conventions, and during the week the delegates meet for nomination of School Officers.

Tammany placed F. I. A. BOOLE on the track for Mayor on Saturday, and on Monday evening the Judicial Conventions meet, on Tuesday the Aldermanic, on Wednesday the Councilmanic, and on Thursday the different Ward delegates for the nomination of School Officers.

On Tuesday evening the Union Mayoralty Convention meets, and as yet the question as to who will be the nominee is a very open one. The Aldermanic Conventions meet on Wednesday, the Councilmanic on Thursday, the two Judicial Conventions on Friday evening; the Ward delegates to nominate School Officers meet on such evenings as they may elect.

The Mozartites hold their Judicial Conventions on Monday evening, their Aldermanic on Tuesday evening, their Councilmanic Wednesday evening, and on Thursday evening they nominate for School Officers.

The Press and the Railroad Men.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We, the "Drivers" of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, *return to you our sincere thanks for your advocacy of our cause in your valuable journal.*

Also, to our Board of Directors, our Vice-President, W. E. MORRIS, Esq., and our worthy Superintendent, JOHN BURCHILL, Esq., for the noble manner in which they responded to our just demands.

Also, to the generous public, for their forbearance and sympathy, which in all cases were with the drivers.

Also, to WM. WALSH, Esq., President of the Board of Aldermen, for the kind manner in which he received our Committee, and guaranteed us protection in our licenses.

Also, to Capt. THORNE, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, for the alacrity with which he responded to our Committee and protected us from frauds on the License law of car-drivers.

We having received the wages asked for, viz., $1 87 per day for short car-drivers, and $2 per day for drivers on the "train-cars," cheerfully return to our work, and hope that all the City Railroad Companies will follow the example. Yours, &c.,

THE DRIVERS
of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE EMPLOYES.

At a meeting of the conductors and drivers of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, and the drivers of the various other City railroads, held on the 13th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our late movement for an increase of our wages, we have been efficiently aided by the different newspapers of this City, not only by their representing our case to the public, but by the influence which they have exerted directly in our behalf with our employers.

Resolved, That to the editors of the several newspapers, and especially to those of the TIMES, who have thus gratuitously espoused our cause and aided us in obtaining the increase which we asked, we owe and do hereby tender our sincere thanks.

Resolved, That to our several employers we tender our thanks for so readily acceding to the demands which necessity has compelled us to make.

Resolved, That to the public generally we acknowledge our obligations for the forbearance they have shown under the inconveniences to which they have been subjected in consequence of the stoppage of the cars, thereby proving that their sympathy was with us. By order of the Committee.

Theft of $1,500 in Gold.

Capt. MILLS and Officer NIVEN of the Second Precinct, yesterday arrested PHILIP MARTIN on the charge of stealing $1,500 in gold and silver coin, from JOHN PETERS of Portage, State of Michigan. The complainant alleges that the accused was engaged with him in the business of mining in the West, and about two weeks ago, when an opportunity offered he stole the above sum, which was nearly all complainant was worth, and suddenly decamped. He was traced to this City by Sheriff SULLIVAN, of Houghton County, Michigan, arrested, and is now on his way back. Nine hundred dollars of the stolen money were found on his person.

The Effects of the Ball.

Rumors are afloat that one of the Russian officers have been taken captive by one of our City belles, and that soon she will lead him to the (h)altar at Trinity Church. No one knows, positively, however.

Sixth District Board of Enrollment.

THE REMOVAL OF THE MEMBERS.

The Board of Enrollment of the Sixth District, which has been in an unsettled condition ever since its organization, is at an end. The appointment of Deputy Provost-Marshal FARR, Commissioner LAMONT and Surgeon POWELL, have been revoked by direction of the President, and yesterday Lieut. BARKER, of Gen. HAYS' office, took charge of the office. So far as the Commissioner and Surgeon are concerned, it is understood that against them there were no charges preferred of either want of capacity for or neglect of duty. It is understood that Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY has recommended the appointment of THEODORE B. BRONSON, son of the late Judge BRONSON, for vacant Deputy Provost-Marshalship; ROBERT EDWARDS, of the Ninth Ward, as Commissioner; ALFRED L. LOOMIS, M. D., of the Sixteenth Ward, as Surgeon. What the construction of the new Board will be, however, is as yet uncertain. The following is the order assigning Lieut. BARKER to the charge of the office:

OFFICE OF THE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, SOUTHERN DIVISION, NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1863.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 2.—The Board of Enrollment, Sixth District, of the Southern Division of New-York, having been removed from duty by the direction of the President of the United States, Lieut. F. C. BARKER, Forty-sixth New-York Volunteers, and Inspector to the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, is hereby ordered to take charge of the office of said Board of Enrollment, at No. 185 Sixth-avenue, with all the public property, books, records, &c., and to attend to the business of that office until further orders. All employes of the office receiving pay from the Government or appointed by its authority will report to Lieut. F. C. BARKER for instructions.

By order of Brig.-Gen. WILLIAM HAYS, A. A. P. M. Gen.
JAS. E. MCGEE, Captain and Inspector.

A Call for Volunteering.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1863.

FELLOW CITIZENS: New-York State has but a few weeks within which to raise her quota of over one hundred thousand men by volunteering.

If we allow our citizens to be drawn away by superior inducements offered by other States, we lose them in making up our quota, and the Draft will fall heavily upon those who are left. Or, if we raise the men by volunteering, at the last hour, we shall have to pay larger bounties and heavier taxes.

Let us move in this matter without delay. Other States are fast taking our men to fill their quotas, especially our colored men. Several thousands of these may be added to the strength of our army, and also saved to the quota of our State, by a prompt and vigorous movement. Our country's interest and self-interest here unite.

All who are in favor of supporting the Government and preserving the interests and honor of our State, are invited to attend a preliminary meeting at Room No. 5, Clinton Hall, at 3 o'clock, on Monday evening, Nov. 16, 1863, to take measures for immediate practical action.

Peter Cooper,	Josiah M. Fiske,
Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. vols.,	Alfred M. Hugh(?),
Morris Ketchum,	G. H. Roberts,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,	J. B. Herrick,
Fred. S. Talmadge,	Henry Rawlins(?),
John Cochrane,	Henry Hill,
William E. Dodge,	Jas. O. Bennett,
Israel Corse,	John J. Herrick,
David Dudley Field,	Paul Grout(?),
Geo. Cabot Ward,	Wm. A. Brown(?),
James McKeon,	Wm. C. Bryant,
H. J. Raymond,	David Dows,
Hermann Raster,	David Packer,
Hugh Allen,	E. A. Packer,
Henry W. Bellows,	C. P. Bronson(?),
Dr. Charles Kassman(?),	J. W. B. Smith(?),
Charles Sears,	Henry Kimball(?),
Sydney Howard Gay,	William [illegible],
Theodore Tilton,	J. W. Hale(?),
J. Thompson,	G. Gay,
C. E. Detmold,	W. B. Stever(?),
Parke Godwin,	J. K. Ingalls(?),
Hiram Barney,	M. Esterly(?),
Frederick Kapp,	Robert T. Shannon,
R. H. Manning,	N. Munday,
P. T. Barnum,	John Holden,
James Kelly,	B. Williams,
A. M. Palmer,	Geo. W. Rose,
Benj. F. Lee,	E. M. Young,
Edward Cromwell,	Jackson S. Schultz,
Frederic Sherwood,	E. Isham,
Lewis Roberts,	F. F. Thompson,
	W. H. Gedney,

Clark Orvis.

The Late Fire in Pearl-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of Wednesday it was stated that the fire which occurred at No. 76 Pearl-street on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., originated in the first floor of the premises, occupied by me.

I feel confident you have been misinformed, because there was no fire or light of any kind used in my premises after 3 o'clock P. M., and the fire occurred at 7¼ o'clock P. M. The loose letters, papers, and books in my counting-room were not burnt at all, and the only injury they received happened from the water and the burnt cinders from the upper stories. I hope you will correct your statement in this particular and oblige yours truly,

WILLIAM L. SCHEDEL, No. 76 Pearl-street.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SAD DEATH IN A SCHOOLROOM.—Coroner RANNEY held an inquest on the body of a little girl aged about 4 years, named LOUISA SCHNEIDER, who died in her schoolroom under the following circumstances: The child for some time past has attended the Twenty-fourth-street school. It appears that it is the habit of the teachers of that school to detain after hours such of the pupils as may have been deficient in their lessons during the day. Upon the occasion in question, the deceased, with twelve other scholars, were kept in. Deceased seemed to take the punishment very seriously, and asked her teacher to allow her to go. The teacher, noticing her agitation, kindly told her that she might go as soon as she was able to spell correctly, the word "hedge." This appeared to appease her and she went to her seat. Soon, however, it was observed that the child threw her head back and was gasping for breath. The teacher took her in her arms and did all she could to relieve her, but after three or four gasps she expired. These are the facts as testified to upon the inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of death from "Syncope." Dr. RANNEY made an examination of the body, and his testimony was in accordance with the verdict. He further testified that *"Syncope" might be produced by fear, excessive grief, or the heat of a room. At first there was much* feeling among the relatives of the deceased; they fearing that the teacher had ill-treated, and too severely punished her for not reciting her lesson, but the evidence of the teacher and several pupils all went to show that such was not the case. The child was possessed of very fine feelings, an affectionate nature, and was greatly beloved by teacher and schoolmates.

MCKEON JUDICIAL CONVENTIONS.—The McKeonites met in the various Districts last evening to nominate candidates for Civil and Police Justices. In the First, Second and Third Districts, no nominations were made. The Conventions adjourned till Monday. Fourth District, MOSES D. GALE was nominated for Civil Justice; no nomination for Police Justice. Fifth District, FREDERICK W. LOEW for Civil Justice; JAMES STEERS for Police Justice; Sixth District, JAMES MAHONEY for Police Justice; Seventh District, no nominations made; Eighth District, meeting adjourned without final action; Ninth District, no nominations made for Civil Justice; PETER DOLAN was nominated for Police Justice.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—LETITIA MAXWELL, aged 16 years, residing with her mother at No. 111 West Twenty-second-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition, the result of burns received while lighting a fire in her mother's room. It is supposed that her clothes caught from the flame in the grate, but as no one was with her at the time, it is *impossible to state with accuracy how she took fire. She ran screaming from the room, enveloped in flame,* her clothes nearly burned from her person. She expired a few moments after entering the Hospital.

FOR THE FREEDMEN.—The attention of the public is called to the appeal published in behalf of fifty thousand suffering, starving, dying freedmen on the banks of the Mississippi. The appeal tells the whole story; it is one which the charitable should, and there is no doubt they will, lend an ear to, and promptly, liberally aid in affording relief. Time is precious in this instance, and many lives may be saved and much suffering prevented by responding at once.

PATRIOTISM AND LIBERALITY OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.—We are requested to state that the Adams Express Company will receive at their several depots, and forward to Fortress Monroe, *free of charge*, articles of every description intended for the relief and comfort of Union prisoners at Richmond. Packages should be addressed in full to the prisoner's name, prisoner of war, Richmond, Va., care of the Commissioner for Exchanged Prisoners, flag-of-truce boat, Fortress Monroe, Va.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The American Missionary Association have sent to Beaufort, Hilton Head, &c., S. C., by the steamer *Fulton*, which sailed Nov. 12, the following missionaries and teachers: Rev. Augustine Root, Mrs. Mary F. Root, Rev. W. T. Richardson, Mrs. Ellen M. Richardson, Miss Hattie M. Richardson, Mrs. Lydia Fuller, and Miss Lucy A. Shumway, beside a shipment of goods for the freedmen.

LECTURE BEFORE THE WOMEN'S LEAGUE.—The first of the lectures before the Women's Loyal National League will take place this evening, at the Cooper Institute. Mrs. GAGE, who has testified her love for her country by giving three sons to the Union army and a daughter to minister to the contrabands, will give some chapters in her experience at the South during the last year.

MASS MEETING OF MACHINISTS.—There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of machinists held Friday evening at Harmonia Hall, in Essex-street, for the purpose of establishing a trade society. Mr. G. W. WARD was appointed President and H. A. DALLY Secretary. There were at least 1,000 mechanics present, most of whom had struck for higher wages—their average pay being about $1 87 per day. Their demand is an advance of 25 per cent. Several speakers addressed the meeting, advocating a permanent organization and an application to the next Legislature for a charter to perfect the same. Measures were adopted to perfect these suggestions.

THE STRIKES ON THE RAILROADS.—All the roads which were interrupted on Thursday resumed running on Friday, some of them in the morning, others in the afternoon, the demands of the drivers having been compromised with. In many instances old drivers were discharged and new ones put on. A number of the latter were arrested and fined for being unlicensed.

CAPSIZED.—A small boat, pulled by two men named JOHN MAGUIRE and EDWARD F. JACKSON, while coming from the Atlantic Docks to Pier No. 1 North River, yesterday, was capsized by the swell of a tug-boat. One of the men swam ashore, the other was picked up by a passing vessel.

OCEAN STEAMERS SAILED.—The following ocean steamers sailed yesterday: *City of Washington*, Liverpool; *El Cid*, Havana; *Locust Point*, New-Orleans; *Germania*, Hamburg; *Evening Star*, Havana and New-Orleans. The *Evening Star* takes out 300 passengers.

NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIERS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, to-day, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

THE STAGE DRIVERS.—The stage drivers hold a meeting to-day with a view of demanding an increase of wages. They get at present $1 25 per day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER IN A FANCY-STORE—THE BUILDING SHATTERED AND A YOUNG GIRL INJURED.—About 1½ o'clock on Friday afternoon an explosion occurred in the fancy-store of Mrs. LYDIA BOOTH, No. 71 Hudson avenue, near Water-street, which resulted in great damage to the building and serious injury to a young girl (a servant) named BRIDGET DUNCAN. Mrs. BOOTH, it appears, was a licensed seller of gunpowder, and had on hand, as she states, about four pounds, which she kept in the usual manner, in cans, and had them placed upon the shelves. The first floor, which she occupies, consists of a front room, in which the store is kept, and a back sitting-room. An entry, leading to the upper stories, is detached from the rooms. The building is of brick, three stories in height. Mrs. BOOTH was sitting in the back room, while the servant (the girl DUNCAN,) was cleaning the stove, when, the powder exploding, completely demolished all that was in the store, forcing out the windows and doors, tearing out the partitions and shattering the house from foundation to roof. The ceiling of the basement was torn off, and the floor of the second story was heaved up to such an extent as to turn the stove upside down and scatter everything in the room. Officers BEDELL and FRANCE, of the Forty-second Precinct, who were passing at the time, entered the building and found the girl DUNCAN lying among the ruins, frightfully burned and otherwise injured. She was at once picked up and taken to the drug-store No. 50 Hudson-avenue, where her wounds were dressed by Drs. THRALL and YOUNG. She was then conveyed to the Brooklyn City Hospital. She stated to the officers that she was alone in the store; that she was using no light, and could not account for the accident. The loss sustained by Mrs. BOOTH amounts to about $1,000, and the damage to the building about $1,000 more—insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Companies. The basement and upper stories were occupied by a number of families, all of whom sustained some injury.

THE BROOKLYN CITY RAILROADS.—The Brooklyn City Railroad Company raised the rate of wages of their conductors and drivers, some days since, from $1 50 to $1 75 per day. The Coney Island Road raised the drivers' wages to $1 50—equal to the conductors'—and reduced the hours of duty on an average of 2 hours out of 24. The Newtown Railroad Company increased the wages of their employes about a year *ago to $1 50 per day, and are ready to increase them to a sum equal to that paid by any other City company* as soon as occasion demands. The employes appear satisfied with the action of the directors.

THE LATE REV. DR. KENNADAY.—The Rev. Dr. JOHN KENNADAY died at his residence in Pacific-street, yesterday at 12½ o'clock. On Monday evening last he was attacked with apoplexy, while preaching in the Washington-street M. E. Church. He lingered until yesterday in intense agony, when death came to his relief. The Rev. gentleman was Presiding Elder of the Long Island District. He was in the 67th year of his age.

LAW REPORTS.

Personal Liability of the Directors of Corporations—Massachusetts Statutes and New-York Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, Robertson and Monell.

Oliver W. Bird vs. Henry H. Hayden.—The defendant was one of the Directors of the "Dagget Manufacturing Company," a corporation formed and organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located and having its place of business at Attleborough, in the State of Massachusetts. This action was brought to recover the amount due upon two promissory notes made by the agent of the corporation, each for $909 50.

It was sought to charge the defendant personally with the payment of the notes, upon the ground, that, as an officer of the Corporation, he had omitted to perform certain duties required by the statutes of Massachusetts. By those statutes the officers are required once in each year to make and file a certain certificate, which shall contain a statement of the amount of the capital stock of such corporation actually paid in; the amount invested in real estate, the amount invested in personal estate, *the amount of property owned by such corporation, and debts due to it on the first day of the month next* preceding, and also the amount of all existing debts against the corporation.

The act then declares that "if the officers of any corporation organized and established under the authority of this act *shall refuse or neglect* to perform the duties required by the (above) sixth section of this act, they shall be jointly and severally liable for all debts of such corporation.

The plaintiff sought to make the defendant personally liable under this section of the act.

The answer set up as a specific defence that this Court had no jurisdiction.

After the plaintiff rested his case on the trial, the defendant's counsel moved that the complaint be dismissed, among other grounds, upon the ground that the provision of the Massachusetts statute under which the plaintiff sought to recover was, in its nature, penal, and the Courts of this State have no jurisdiction in the action.

The Court granted the motion, and the plaintiff appealed, urging, in answer to this point that the statute cited should not be construed as intended to protect the morals of the *people of the State of Massachusetts*, but for the purpose of protecting *those who deal with the corporation*; that if local statutes cannot "travel," neither can corporations, by circulating their notes out of their own State.

In support of this position, the following cases were cited: Malony vs. Dows, 8 Abbott, 316; *ex parte* Van Riper, 20 Wend., 614; Corning vs. McCullough, 1 Com., 47.

Decision was reserved.

John Sessions for plaintiff; P. G. Clark for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Cases Argued before Justices Moncrief, Robertson and Monell at the October General Term.

Anderson vs. Dickie.—Judgment on order denying motion for a new trial affirmed.

Burke vs. Smith.—Order made at Special Term sustaining demurrer to complaint affirmed.

Huntington vs. Douglas.—Judgment reversed and trial ordered with costs to abide event.

Clark vs. Althouse(?).—Order made at Special Term sustaining demurrer to complaint affirmed with costs.

The Bank of the State of New-York vs. Vanderhurst; Soule vs. Chase; Hartly vs. Tatham; Hardy vs. Jewdon; Mott vs. Coddington.—Judgments affirmed.

Magie vs. Osborn.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide event. Justice MONELL dissenting.

The Fire Department of the City &c., vs. Williamson.—Order made at Special Term sustaining demurrer to complaint affirmed with costs. Justice MONELL dissenting.

Ayrault vs. The Pacific Bank.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with terms stated.

APPEALS ARGUED AT NOVEMBER GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Bosworth, White and Monell.

DeForest vs. Strong.—Order striking out answer reversed; motion to strike cause from calendar granted; motion for judgment denied.

Carpenter vs. Bell.—Order denying motion to strike out fifth answer as sham; that defendants pay the plaintiffs the sum admitted to be due, and that Geo. W. Monkham be substituted as plaintiff, affirmed with costs.

Cowen vs. Storer.—Order dismissing proceedings reversed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Thompson vs. Osgood; The People vs. Monaire(?).—Applications denied.

Presentation of a Cane to President Lincoln.

The Washington *Chronicle*, of yesterday, contains an account of the presentation of a cane to President LINCOLN by Hon. JOHN CONNESS, Senator from California. The presentation was made in presence of a very distinguished company, including Mr. SEWARD, Mr. USHER and Mr. WELLES, of the Cabinet.

Mr. CONNESS in making the presentation speech remarked that the cane was a gift of DAVID C. BRODERICK to *himself*, who was not only a friend of his but a friend of the people. He took especial pleasure in tendering the cane to the President as a token of his respect and admiration for him in the issuing of that great edict, the proclamation of emancipation, and in resolutely maintaining it as the public law.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President accepted the cane, and, with much emotion, replied that he never personally knew the Senator's friend, Mr. BRODERICK, but he had always heard him spoken of as one sincerely devoted to the cause of human rights. Testimony to this point of his character had been borne by those whom he had not intimately known, as also by those with whom he was personally and intimately acquainted, and, with all of them, the testimony had been uniform. The memento which was presented him by Senator CONNESS was one of that class of things the highest honor that could be conferred upon him. If, in the position he had been placed, he had done anything that entitled him to the honor the Senator had assigned him, it was a proud reflection that his acts were of such a character as to merit the affiliation of the friends of a man like DAVID C. BRODERICK. Whether remaining in this world or looking down upon the earth from the spirit land, to be remembered by such a man as DAVID C. BRODERICK was a fact he would remember through all the years of his life. The proudest ambition that he could desire was to do something for the elevation of the condition of his fellow-man. In conclusion, he returned his sincere thanks for the part the Senator bore in this presentation, and to the memory of his friend.

The cane is a beautifully polished one, made of oak. The original inscription on a gold plate on the end of the round of the cane was, "Broderick to Conness." Encircling these words the Senator has had inscribed, "Conness to the President," and thus these two inscriptions are blended together.

Note on Polydactylous Anomalies Among Virginia Negroes, by Dr. D. J. Macgowan, M. D.

The following note was read at the November meeting of the American Ethnological Society, held at the residence of the President, GEORGE FOLSOM, L. L. D.:

HAREWOOD HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., November, 1863.

My attention has been recently directed to the birth of a six-digits child in an encampment of contrabands, or negro fugitives, which is under my charge, in connection with the Harewood General Hospital, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

From remarks made by the midwife, and from the dexterous manner in which she had severed the supplemental fingers, I was led to institute inquiries relative to the comparative frequency of supernumerary digits among the Virginia negroes, in the encampment of this city, Arlington Heights, and Alexandria. The result surprised me. On questioning and carefully cross-examining thirteen midwives, and from investigations made in several schools, I am disposed to estimate these polydactylous monstrosities at one per cent. among the negro births in Northern Virginia.

Oramulus(?) of this description are more common in China than in Europe among descendants of Europeans; yet in that part of Asia one finds but one case in several thousand births. It is desirable that facts relating to deformities of this description among our aborigines and half-breeds should be communicated by members of the Ethnological Society, who may have access to sources of information on the subject.

The supplemental fingers were in every case imperfectly developed, or rudimentary, and uniformly of the kind denominated by M. ISIDORE GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE, a prolongation of the series; that is, being an additional little finger, and almost invariably attached by integument to the external surface of the second phalange. In no case that has come under special notice have the "twin fingers" (as the negroes call them,) been capable of extension or flexion, being evidently deficient in muscles and tendons. The nails are generally pretty well developed. There is a uniform symmetry in these deformities; that is to say, they are never found on one hand only—they are always in pairs.

Cases of supernumerary toes are rare. Some midwives apply a silk thread at the point of attachment as soon as the new-born infant is dressed, which *causes the sixth finger to fall off in a few days. Others effect* the removal with scissors, applying a styptic to arrest the hemmorrhage—the parasitic fingers found on the ears of corn, called "corn-rust."

The Nuptials of Miss Kate Chase and Ex-Gov. Sprague.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

From the Washington Chronicle of yesterday.

The marriage ceremony between Senator (and Ex-Gov.) SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, and Miss KATE CHASE, the beautiful and highly accomplished and eldest daughter of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, took place last evening, at 8½ o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, corner of Sixth and E streets. Although the contemplated nuptials have been the occasional subject of newspaper comment for some time past, yet to the public at large the definite time of the marriage was not announced until within a day or two past.

The invitations to the wedding were as strictly private as it was possible to be in consideration of the high social position occupied by both the parties. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, some five hundred invited guests were assembled at the mansion of Secretary CHASE, between the hours of 8½ and 12 o'clock.

The reputation of Ex-Gov. SPRAGUE, not alone as Executive Officer of the State of "Little Rhody," and as a statesman, but as a brave and gallant soldier, is world-wide.

Miss KATE CHASE, the bride of the distinguished Senator, is a lady possessed of those rare virtues of heart and mind, which alone can be recognized and appreciated by those who are daily thrown in contact with her; and it is in the modest retirement of her own home that these graces sparkle and radiate like gems of dazzling splendor. Modest and retiring in her manners, yet blending withal a dignity and ease that singles her out to the least observant eye as a woman endowed with a nobility of heart, fitting her for any position in life, no matter how exalted.

During the day everything had been properly arranged for the reception of the guests. A roll of matting had been run from the main entrance down the *steps to the carriage-steps. Shortly after dark* a large crowd of all sexes, ages, and conditions began to assemble around the mansion of Secretary CHASE. They were very good-natured, as large crowds generally are, and waited patiently for the arrival of the first carriage. About 7½ o'clock it drove up to the door, the occupants alighted and proceeded within. Shortly another arrived, and then another, and soon a continuous line of carriages ranged along E-street, from Seventh-street to near Fifth-street. As one after the other discharged their inmates, some spicy and good-natured remarks were passed by the eager crowd in attendance. Much anxiety was manifested for the appearance of President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD. President LINCOLN did not arrive until 8½ o'clock. He came in his private carriage, without escort and alone. The carriages were arranged all around the square, and completely blockaded the passage way; but little or no confusion occurred.

As we have said before, the marriage took place at 8½ o'clock. At that hour the bride and groom entered the room, followed by the following-named ladies and gentlemen acting as bridesmaids and groomsmen: Miss Chase, sister to Miss Kate Chase; Miss Skinner, niece of the Secretary, and Miss Nichols, niece of Gov. Sprague; Maj. H. Baldwin, of Gen. Stahel's Staff; Capt. Hayes, of Gen. McDowell's Staff, and Capt. Ives, Fleet Captain of the Potomac flotilla.

The parties having ranged themselves at the head of the room, the marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, in the chaste, beautiful and impressive language of the Episcopal faith. Among the five or six hundred guests the *intensest silence prevailed, and, at the conclusion of* the ceremony, the *parents of the bride* stepped forward and saluted her with a kiss. Then followed the scenes of congratulations incident to such an occasion, which promised to occupy the best portion of the night before finished.

Miss CHASE was dressed in a gorgeous white velvet dress, with an extended trail, and upon her head wore a rich lace vail. But little or no other ornament was perceived upon her person. The Senator was clad in a suit of rich black cloth, with the usual addition of a white satin vest.

Among the dignitaries of the evening we noticed the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, together with nearly all the members of the Cabinet—Messrs. STANTON, BATES and others. Of the foreign Ministers, there were present Lord LYONS and Count MERCIER. The British and French Legations were also well represented. The military was represented by Maj.-Gens. HALLECK, AUGUR, MCDOWELL, and other officers of lesser note.

At 11½ o'clock the dancing (the Lancers) commenced in the dining-room. Miss KATE CHASE led off with Hon. R. C. PARSONS, Ex-Consul to Rio Janeiro, as her partner. The young and beautiful daughter of Gen. MCDOWELL was singled out among the crowd for her very fine dancing.

Among the belles of the evening was the daughter of the Brazilian Minister, whose beauty was the cynosure of all eyes.

During the evening the Marine Band, which discoursed most eloquent music, performed a superb wedding march, especially written and dedicated to Miss KATE CHASE.

The banquet, which occurred at a late hour in the evening, was a most sumptuous affair, and the edibles and viands were of the choicest description imaginable. The greatest hilarity prevailed on all sides, and mirth and merriment were the order of the evening.

Toward midnight the guests commenced to depart, and the scene that occurred outside the mansion, as the carriages drove up to the sidewalk and rolled off with their occupants, was a varied and animated one.

—A bullock came by its death a short time since in a field in Sussex, England, in a very remarkable manner. It appears that the animal was grazing by the side of a ditch, over which were growing some wither trees, and while nibbling the leaves off a tree, with its head between two branches, the bank on which its fore feet were resting gave way, and the beast's head became suspended in the fork of the tree. When discovered it was quite dead, having accidentally hung itself.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 14.—In steamship Hansa, from Bremen.—Jacob Settheimer and family, C. L. Timmerman and wife, C. Poppenhusen, Mrs. Eschen and three children, C. Stockmeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Dessau(?), E. Loeband, J. Will, Robert Carlbertson, A. M. Frechie, F. Liecke, M. Bloom, Mrs. Charles Willmanns, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Bach, Carl Kirchhoff and mother, W. Bogstron and child, Hirsch Bielfelder, G. N. B. Tude and son, Mr. Bleek and son, *Jean Friend, and 116 second cabin, and 317 steerage passengers.*

In U. S. steam transport Ellen S. Terry, from Newbern, N. C.—C. R. C. Parker, lady and child, J. H. Newhall, S. Shaller, George B. Boynton, L. Harsen, A. J. Edwards, J. Dilworth, Ensign J. L. Winter, G. Caloandian(?), G. Pannetta(?), and five in the steerage.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda.—Mrs. J. K. Harwood and child, Elizabeth Sibira, O. Peterson.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—Col. Whittemore and lady, A. F. Cochrane, Mr. Jackson, H. Evins, S. Baldwin, George D. Dennison, G. S. Lamont(?), wife and child, Charles Manson, wife and 3 children, Mrs. Dr. Brown, Miss Jane M. Nichols, George Scoole and wife, S. Ross, Morris J. Lees, William D. Mansfield, Louis Menier, Dr. E. P. Johnson, Richard Avery, Waldo F. Todd, Mrs. E. H. Chadwick, child and servant, Miss Helen Brown, Miss Mary Heald, A. L. Avery and wife, Miss Emily Avery, Miss Helen Avery, Mrs. Sarah Bergen, Miss Susan Bergen, Mrs. J. K. Hamilton and child, Marion Avery, John Avery, Mrs. M. P. Lawson, Minor Avery, Miss Julia Hamilton, C. L. Salisbury, Denis Dowling, J. G. Chadwick, J. F. Desbes(?), M. Simon, Jacob Isaacs, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Fritz, Mrs. Jackson, three children and servant; Daniel C. Payne, C. Chase, Lewis Botts, Thomas Furniss, Dr. Craine, Edward Mitchell, John Stephens, H. P. Sloan, of Philadelphia; L. Kaufman, Gordon Grant, Mr. Knight, of Philadelphia, Chas. Lum, Mrs. Sarah Bowles, Mrs. C. W. Bedfish(?), J. N. Bedfish, J. Hernandez, wife, three children and two nurses; Mr. M. McGee, wife and four children, and servant, Mrs. Henning, two children and servant, R. R. Montgomery and son, A. Campbell and wife, Mrs. A. F. McLane, Mrs. J. Morgan Hall, H. F. Millen, wife and two children, M. H. Church, Mrs. John E. Savery, Mrs. Luther Goodrich and three children, Mr. McMillen, Deputy Collector Port of New-Orleans; two Misses McMillen, Gen. William Dwight, jr., C. H. Brenneman and wife, E. Herrick, Charles Denison and wife, Miss Denison, Mrs. Harrison, Hon. J. Hutchins and daughter, Mrs. D. Alton and 3 children, Mrs. A. H. Hoyt, Mrs. L. Blair, Miss Blair, James D. Denegre, William H. Whipple, William M. Abbott and wife; W. A. Kent, wife, child and servant; Mrs. William H. Hunt, five children and two servants; Thomas Mason, wife and daughter; F. Sanfield and daughter; William H. Leppitt(?), J. W. Bedfish, Joseph Dreyfus, F. D. Richards and wife, Miss Mary E. North, Miss Pearson, Lemuel de La Granger(?) and lady; Mr. Price, Benjamin F. Flanders, Mrs. John Watt, Mrs. James Darling, Mrs. Kneeland and son, Mr. Nickerson, Mrs. Stuart, Miss Stuart, Miss Arsene, Lewis George Ashburn, Wm. Thompson, S. L. Babcock, S. Trinchet(?), W. Cosner(?), Andrew Gottschalk, Mrs. Bastian and two children, Mrs. Benjamin Goss, Mrs. Julia Clinchey, Mrs. Catherine Clinchey, James Clinchey, Charles Lazard, Henry Creamer, Ellen Burns(?), Andrew Weill, Louis Drinker(?), Mrs. Fike, Enos Mayer, George Williams, Geo. Goldenburg, Wm. Conrad(?), John H. Skinner, Mrs. James B. Skinner and three children, J. P. Tucker, Miss Winchester, Mrs. H. A. Hoone(?), R. Gardner Robinson, Edward A. Pierson, J. D. Cole, John [illegible], Thos. [illegible], C. D. [illegible], John [illegible], Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. C. D. Noyes.

For Havana—Don Mariano Alvarez, Spanish Consul-General; Oscar F. [illegible], New-York; W. H. Mallory and wife, Jose B. Arnas(?), W. H. Sargent, Pedro F. Ortiz, M. G. Pino(?), [illegible], Wm. Powell, C. Girald(?), R. de Mora, Leon Hernandez, Mr. and Mrs. Ladlin(?), Dr. Ramirez, Luis Yanassis(?), Mrs. J. De Costa, C. Harry(?), Mr. Hobson, [illegible], J. Medina, Simon Magnet(?), J. F. Gage, D. W. Wilson, H. Bidwell and wife, Jose M. Macias and wife, John A. Goodlit(?), E. J. H. Selzas(?), William J. Benjamin and wife, A. Casanova, Mr. Novarz(?), F. Elizalde, Pedro de Yanoz(?), Juan Cecho(?), Ignacio M. de Varona, E. Prats(?), A. Salido(?), August Morales, wife and servant, Dr. C. Biart, August de Fandyse(?), William Strutts(?), James Arnott, David Thomas, Mr. Knipping, Antoine Roberts, Peter Smith, Abraham Friedenberg, David Gray, J. B. Daraan(?), J. M. Theodolio(?), J. P. Camps, J. Lacoste, Leonard Gisch, Mrs. Catharine Cappi and child, Louis Capel, John Cappi, Mr. Matthew Maynard, John Kauffenberg, Mrs. Samuel Sentelef(?) and child, William Hartshorn, Vincent C. Medano and two sons, Andrew Pinchard, James Pinchard, Genaro Mericano(?) and son, Joseph Melph(?), Celestiano Jiola, Miss Rosa Jiola, William H. Davison, John J. Davison, S. L. Waysfelder, S. Briscobre(?), Miss Maria Gavin, *Joseph Marks, James Ball, Louis Joseph McKan, G. W. Davis, John Fellows and wife. Total, 3-0.*

Nov. 14—*In steamship Germania, for Hamburg, &c.*—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Froelich, G. L. Kent, Mrs. Pribert(?) and family, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Albertson and maid, Mr. Meisner and family, Capt. A. Kraul(?), J. Thorne, F. Graeter(?), Mr. and Mrs. James E. Cooley and servant, F. Wagner, W. G. Vander Roost, J. Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. L. Suiter(?) and infant, Celestine Well, all of New-York; F. Wagner, Galveston; R. E. Brown, New-York; C. Push, Milwaukee; Fr. Dietz, British Columbia; Fr. Kaiser, Chicago; John Budelmann, San Domingo; Mrs. Benson, Mo.; Mrs. J. Friedhofen, child and infant, Cal.; Mrs. M. Warschauer and child, Boston; F. Rover, St. Louis; W. C. Mundeloch(?), Montreal; Mrs. Dubudot, Mrs. J. Lelour(?), F. Stoddard, W. Thorne, G. Thorne, C. H. Riecke, W. Kuttruff, and others in the steerage. Total 183.

Nov. 14.—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. P. P. Gulliti(?) and child, Sarah Grotsy(?), Mrs. J. O'Neill and three children, M. Pisatti(?), Henry E. Hathaway, Wm. Sunderland, Mr. and Mrs. B. Beadles(?), Dr. Edwards, E. Smith, F. E. Urban, G. A. Caesar and boy, A. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. P. Murray and son, Mr. Wilson, Ormond Jones, W. de Janville, Mr. North, Miss A. Hale and servants, John H. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Worten(?), F. Preuter(?), Henry Morris, John G. Kelly, with others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6 47 | Sun sets.....4 43 | Moon sets.....6 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 02 | Gov. Island 11 51 | Hell Gate 12 13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Vulcan, (Br.,) Bunker, Shanghai, Aymar & Co.; Bolivar, (Br.,) Kiddie(?), Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Evening Star, Bell, Havana and New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Locust Point, Hoffman, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Commodore(?), McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Barks Meteor, (Br.,) Hart, St. Johns, N. F., Gordon, *Bruce & McAuliffe; Helen Augusta, (Br.,) Cutts, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Feliz(?), (Fr.,) Orliet, Havre,* Boyd & Hincken; [illegible], (Br.,) Hotchkiss, Buenos Ayres, Thomas James; Washington, (Brem.,) Wenke, Liverpool, Wm. Salem & Co.; H. D. Brookman, Cheeny, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie.

Brigs C. O. Van Horn, Newman, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Eliza Thompson, Ward, Ponce, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; St. Mark, (Fr.,) Lamy, Brest, Boyd & Hincken; T. D. Wagner, Brayman, New-Orleans, Gagen(?) & Clay; Martha's Vineyard, Luce, New-Orleans, Thomas Dunham.

Schooners F. Merwin, Matthews, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Alma, Brannum, Philadelphia, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Maria Pickup, Malsbury, Alexandria, E. D. Aumack; Palmetto State, Nickerson, Swan Island, B. F. Small & Co.; Kossuth, Bigsby, Newburyport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Albion, Gott, Sangus, Mass., J. V. Haviland; Stranger, Ruston, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Prize, Mayo, Eastport, John Boynton's Son; Springbok, Johnson, Port Royal, T. M. Mayhew; Leading Breeze, Adams, Port Royal; Wave, French, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Free Wind, Dill, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. P. Harvey, Physon(?), Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Kate, (Br.,) Goodsell, St. Domingo City, A. & E. Goodsell; E. A. Wood, Cramer, Newbern, N. C., L. Kenny; Nassau, (Br.,) McRae, Charlottetown, Tyner & Smyth; Rio Grande, Crosper(?), Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; J. G. Ferris, Mantling, York River, F. J. Campbell; Washington, Bodine, York River, F. J. Campbell; C. H. Van Name, Beck, York River, F. J. Campbell; R. P. Stockton, Van Cleaf, Alexandria, Jonas Smith; F. Satterly, Conklin, Washington, Jonas Smith.

Sloops Humming Bird, Coe, New-London, H. S. Rackett & Son; Planter, Freeman, Sag Harbor, H. S. Rackett & Son; Southport, Coe, New-Haven; C. Coombe, Lafayette, York River, F. J. Campbell; Boubronia(?), Vail, *New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.*

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen Oct. 28 and Southampton 28th, P. M., to Oelrichs & Co. She brings the U. S. mail, a full cargo of merchandise, and 474 passengers. Has had strong westerly gales and rough weather the entire passage. The Hansa anchored off Sandy Hook at 11:45, 13th.

Steamer Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. To-day, at noon, passed a schooner (the Richard Baldwin) ashore on the point of the Hook, with Union down and the sea breaking over her; wind at the time fresh from N. E.

U. S. transport De Molay, Sampson, Alexandria 40 hours, with 60 passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Patapsco, Mott, Washington 40 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 11th inst., and Hatteras Inlet 12th, with the mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship Ella and Annie, (prize, of Charleston,) Acting-master George W. Bentley, Wilmington 90 hours, bound to Boston, put into this port for a harbor.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., 80 hours, via Delaware Breakwater 18 hours, to J. Hand.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Martha, Crosby, Baltimore, with mdse. to W. Dalzell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer New-York, Fults, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Frank, Sharpshire(?), Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer H. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

U. S. bark Guerrilla, Pearce, Port Royal 10 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Conqueror, (of Boston,) Nickerson, New-Orleans 21 ds., with sugar and cotton to O. Nickerson & Co. Had heavy N. W. winds most of the passage.

Bark A. Brewer, Foster, Havana 1st inst., with sugar to master.

Bark Dispatch, (of St. Vincents,) Harriett, St. Vincents 18 ds., in ballast to Darrell & Co.

Bark Sailor, (Brem.,) Mieseges(?), Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Charles E. Johnston.

Bark Mary Bentley, Clark, Matamoros 25 ds., with cotton to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Gertrude, (of Portland,) Chase, Havana Oct. 28, with sugar to H. S. Vining.

Bark Circassia, (Br.,) Johnson, Shields 37 ds., with coal to H. W. Johnson.

Bark Rosina, (Br.,) Oman, Shields 30 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt to T. T. Dwight.

Bark Eliza Barss, (of Bermuda,) Frith, Bermuda 11 ds., with hides, skins, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Havelock, (Br.,) Smith, St. Martins 20 ds., with salt to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig J. Congdon, (Br.,) Sparks, Bridgeport, in ballast to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig Mountaineer, (Br.,) West, Norwalk, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Queen Victoria, (of St. Vincent,) King, St. Vincent 18 ds., with molasses to Darrell & Co. Had heavy N. W. gales during the entire passage. Left no vessels.

Brig Prentiss Hobbs, (of Boston,) Ellis, Remedios 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig J. P. Elliott, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Sheehan, Demarara [illegible] ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Sophie, (Norw.,) Hulst, Leghorn 60 ds., with marble to [illegible] Balonne(?).

Brig Prince of Wales, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Elliott, Matamoros 29 ds., with cotton to P. L. Nevius & Son.

Brig Catharine Nicsala(?), Graff, Delaware City 2 ds., with coal, for Boston.

Brig Demerara, (Br., of Kingston, Jam.,) Stocker, Dry Harbor, Jam., 29 ds., with hides to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Fries, (Olden.,) Carl, Buenos Ayres 84 ds., with hides to George Savory & Co.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Barbadoes 19 ds., with molasses to E. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Left no vessels.

Brig Mauricio, (Bel.,) Sebastian(?), Curacoa Oct. 27, with hides and salt to Dovale & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Orion, (of Prince Edward's Island,) McGregor, Gonaives 29 ds., with logwood to Tyner & Smith. Came by the way of Long Island Sound. Oct. 17, went ashore on the southwest point of Inagua, where she remained 18 hours, and with assistance from the shore, got off without receiving any material damage. 8th inst., off the Capes of Delaware, encountered a heavy gale from N. W., during which, lost jib-boom. Same time, saw a hermaphrodite brig steering W., with loss of fore and main topmasts.

Schr. Ajmeer(?), (Br., of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Ellis, St. Martins 22 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Fanny, (of St. John, N. B.,) Miller, Aux Cayes 24 ds., with logwood to Wilson & Camman.

Schr. Mary and Susan, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Albury, Eleuthera 11 ds., with oranges to James Douglas. Left no vessels.

Schr. Magnolia, (Br., of Cornwallis,) Clements, Kingstown, Jam., 26 ds., with sugar to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Charles Pendleton, Jordan, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Thomas Clift, (Br., of P. E. I.,) Cassidy, Grand Turk 29 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. M. G. Leonard, Ellis, New-Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr. Charles Pendleton, Church, Port Royal 6 ds., to master.

Schr. Bergen, McGee, Port Royal 9 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. E. S. Potter, Potter, Fernandina 6 ds., in ballast to Benner & Brown.

Schr. Abigail, Jennings, Cramer, Chincoteague, wood.
Schr. H. J. Weeks, Ketchum, Boston, in ballast.
Schr. Mary, Wilcox, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. Constitution, Darling, Pocomoke, with wood.
Schr. Abigail, Jennings, Cramer, Chincoteague, wood.
Schr. Pegasus, ——, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Panthea, Clark, Pawtucket for Philadelphia.
Schr. Amelia, Beebe, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Pawtucket for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary Ellen, Hayes, Greenport for Philadelphia.
Schr. Fannie Hazard, ——, Branford.
Schr. C. W. Chapin, Jones, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Peter Ritter, Smith, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. H. W. Benedict, Allen, New-London.
Schr. Benj. Brown, Ingraham, Warren for Rondout.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Lovell, Wareham for Albany.
Schr. James Nichols, ——, Taunton for Philadelphia.
Schr. Oakes Ames, Prince, Providence, in ballast.
Schr. Eli Townsend, Lewis, Providence for Rondout.
Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tuttle, Providence.
Schr. John Wright, Clark, Portland, with stone.
Schr. J. M. Brainard, Boardman, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Henrietta, Miner, Portland, with stone.
Schr. Albert Phare, Lippincott, Providence.
Schr. New Regulus, Brown, Fall River.
Schr. Geo. Marion, Burt, Pawtucket.
Schr. J. P. Wallace, Buckalew(?), Taunton.

WIND—Sunset, E. N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, Germania, Evening Star, Locust Point, Cahawba, El Cid.

Steamers J. S. Green, Ariel, Illinois, Fulton.

Ship Lilla Mansfield.

Barks G. W. Horton and L. D. Carver.

Brigs Peerless, Cyprus.

Schooners E. Kidder, Ney, Jennie Arnold, D. S. Williams, Chapman, Ellwood Walter, since ashore.

Miscellaneous.

The transport Pioneer, from Fortress Monroe, when arriving at Jersey City, ran into the schr. Wm. Bement, loaded with Government stores, for Alexandria, carrying away the schooner's jib-boom with rigging attached, which will cause her delay for several days.

A dispatch from Sandy Hook reports the schr. Richard Baldwin, formerly the pilot-boat Ellwood Walter, No. 7, hence for St. Thomas, as being badly ashore outside of Sandy Hook.

A lighter, bound to the Bergen Copper Works, loaded with copper, sunk off New-Brighton, S. I., this afternoon, 14th.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Arr. brig J. West, Salt Cay, Turks Island; schr. Alma, (Br.,) Port-au-Prince.

Also arr. brig Boston Lady, (Br.,) Matanzas; schr. Charlotte, East Harbor, S. I.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 10, P. M.—Arr. brig M. Dutch, Coombs, Washington for Boston; schrs. W. H. Atwood, Foster, Tangier, Va., for Boston; J. A. Rich, Moore, and C. Ray, Rondout for Boston; Atlantic and Abbie, E. Willard, Elizabethport for Boston; S. E. Parker, Fitzgerald, New-York for Boston; Rachel Beals, Smith, Philadelphia for Lynn; H. Wakefield, ——, South Amboy for Gardiner; Ambassador, Providence, for Sedgwick; Zerlina, Calais for Bridgeport.

Arr. 11th, schrs. William C. Atwater, Baltimore for Boston; J. B. Austin, Davis, Philadelphia for Boston; Harriet Baker, Rondout for Boston; Belle Bulger, Woodbridge, for Boston.

8 A. M.—Wind N. W.

Sld. brigs Harriet Lincoln, Webb, Billow, Executive, Nahant, Martha Washington, Tornado, Lady Washington, M. Dutch, Trenton; schrs. Osprey, Wm. Salisbury, J. C. Homer, L. Stratton, Sardinian, H. P. Cushing, F. L. Lindsay, Benjamin, Eliza Williams, Leopard, W. Butman, Stebbins, Union, Porter, F. C. Smith, Hammond, Beeswax(?), Knight, Mansfield, H. W. Godfrey, F. A. Sawyer, Nicola, Viola, Wellington, Miriola(?), Fulton, James Power, G. R. Prescott, Maracaibo, Tyrone, Arabine, Asuora(?), Ocean Traveler, Atwood, J. A. Rich, Atlantic, Willard, J. E. Parker, R. Beals, Ambassador, W. C. Atwater, Belle, New-York Packet.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 12.—Arr. brig Lyra, Elizabethport for Boston; schr. Parkway, Boston for Philadelphia, having lost her best bow anchor yesterday on Nantucket Shoals; Golden Gate, Boston for New-York, with sails split. Sld. steamer Hudson, brig Jn. Pierce, schr. Hardscrabble.

Arr. 13th, schrs. Galloway, C. Morris, Philadelphia for Boston; S. A. Smith, H. N. Farnham, Smith, S. Gullen, E. S. Fay, Richard Vaux, David S. Lane, May and D. Gifford, Gifford, Boston for Philadelphia; Chas. Moore, *Ingersoll, Salem for Philadelphia; Sea Ranger, Wiggins,* Salem for New-York; W. Freeman, Freeman, Wellfleet for Tangier, Va.; Cordelia Newkirk, Weaver, Boston for Philadelphia.

9 A. M.—Calm.

In port, the above arrivals, and bark Rose Feola(?); schrs. Zulima, Sallie B., and John Snow.

Spoken, &c.

Alentia Roemling(?) Van Groningen—Holland galliot, D. H. Bruins, 30 days from Demarara, for Liverpool, Oct. 22, lat. 36 20, lon. 62 20.

Decatur and Jersey Blue—U. S. transport steamers, 13th inst., at 7 o'clock A. M., 15 miles northward of Chincoteague.

Leonard Berry—brig, hence for Bermuda, 14th inst., 60 miles S. of Sandy Hook.

Foreign Ports.

At Inagua Oct. 17, brig Petrel, for New-York about Oct. 27.

At Remedios 4th inst., bark Rambler, Packard, disg.

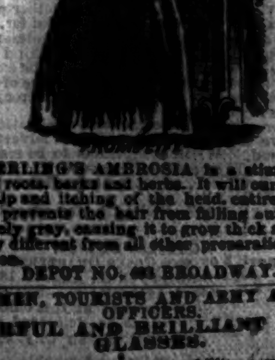
At Rio Janeiro Sept. 30, U. S. steamer Mohican.

At St. Martins Oct. 22, Br. brig Havelock, for N York in 2 days.

At Aux Cayes Oct. 20, Br. brig La Cayanna, for New-York in 30 days.

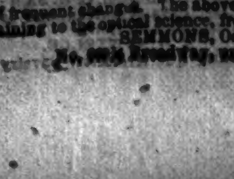
At Grand Turk, T. I., 1st inst., brig Neponsett, for Boston same day.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING.
No. 493 BROADWAY,
Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.



Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicate dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.
DEPOT NO. 493 BROADWAY.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.
POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.



Portability combined with great power in *Field, Marine, Tourists', Opera* and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 6 miles. Spectacles of the greatest transparent power to strengthen and improve the sight, without the distressing result of frequent changes. The above with all articles appertaining to the optical science, from the manufacturer, SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician, No. 669½ Broadway, under the Lafarge House.